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*Columbia
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Quarterly*



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Columbia University Quarterly

Contents of the Last Three Numbers

DECEMBER, 1899

Graduate Work in the United States	E. D. PERRY
American and Foreign University Training	H. A. TODD
The Faculty of Pure Science and Scientific Societies	R. S. WOODWARD
Statistics of Graduate Schools	G. R. CARPENTER
William Samuel Johnson, LL.D., First President of Columbia College, with Portrait	A. L. JONES
Undergraduate Publications, II	W. A. BRADLEY
Cornelius Vanderbilt, with Portrait	PRESIDENT LOW
Nathan Russell Harrington, with Portrait	BASHFORD DEAN

MARCH, 1900

The Library, with Illustrations	J. H. CANFIELD
How Books Reach the Shelves	H. B. PRESCOTT
The Avery Library, Illustrated	RUSSELL STURGIS
Co-operation with the Public Library	J. S. BILLINGS
The Study of Dramatic Literature	BRANDER MATTHEWS
Dorman B. Eaton	J. B. PINE
A History of Columbia University	H. T. PECK
Thomas Egleston, E.M., LL.D.	C. F. CHANDLER and with Portrait C. E. FELLEW

JUNE, 1900

The Rise of Barnard College, with Illustrations .	EMILY JAMES PUTNAM
Social Life at Barnard	ALICE DUER MILLER
On the Education of Women	{ CALVIN THOMAS, N. M. BUTLER, J. H. ROBINSON, M. L. EARLE.
The College and the University	PRESIDENT LOW
The School of Architecture	W. R. WARE
Charles H. Wharton, S. T. D.	JOHN B. PINE
Second President of Columbia College, with Portrait.	
Benjamin Moore, S. T. D.	J. B. P.
Third President of Columbia College.	

EACH number also contains **Editorials**, upon matters of current interest; **University Notes**, recording events of importance in the development of all departments of the University including contributions from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Barnard College and Teachers College; **Alumni Notes**; summaries of the more important **University Legislation**; and useful collections of **Statistics**.



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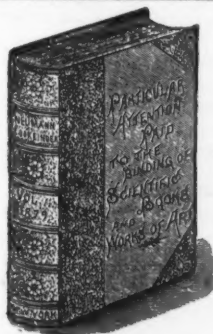
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COLUMBIA

UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY

VOL. II—SEPTEMBER, 1900—No. 4

CONTENTS

University Hall	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Commencement Day, 1900	319
Forty Years' Progress at Columbia	PRESIDENT LOW 319
Alumni Meetings, with Illustrations	336
Columbia Viewed from Without	J. H. CANFIELD 341
Undergraduate Publications, III.	W. A. BRADLEY 347
Columbia College in 1787, with Illustration	G. B. GERMANN 354
New Plan of Admission to College	CALVIN THOMAS 357
Columbia and the American Association	MARCUS BENJAMIN 361

EDITORIALS	364
The QUARTERLY—Gynæcophobia—College Loyalty—Publications of the Year—Students Hall—University Hall—Columbia's Interest in Rapid Transit	
THE UNIVERSITY	371
June Entrance Examinations—Recipients of Higher Degrees—Honors at the Paris Exposition—Appointment of Professor Gonzalez Lodge—Establishment of the Office of Registrar—Personal Items—Communications—Religious Interests: The Baccalaureate Sermon—The Library—Summer Session—Teachers College: Commencement	
STUDENT LIFE	385
Class Day at Columbia and at Barnard—Athletics, with Account of the Boat Races	
THE ALUMNI	392
Notes—Necrology	
UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION	394
The Trustees, June	
PRIZES, FELLOWSHIPS AND HONORS FOR 1900	396
UNIVERSITY BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1899-1900	399
I. Official Publications—II. Columbia University Press—III. Serial Studies—IV. Journals—V. Student Publications—VI. Publications by Officers	
STATISTICS	425
Degrees Conferred—Officers—Registration	

Columbia University Quarterly

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The QUARTERLY is issued by the Columbia University Press, with the approval of the Trustees of the University, and is addressed to the alumni, officers and friends of Columbia.

This magazine aims to represent faithfully all the varied interests of the University. It publishes historical and biographical articles of interest to Columbia men, shows the development of the institution in every direction, records all official action, describes the work of teachers and students in the various departments, reports the more important incidents of undergraduate life, notes the successes of alumni in all fields of activity, and furnishes the opportunity for the presentation and discussion of University problems.

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UNIVERSITY HALL
VIEW OF SOUTH FRONT—FROM FAYERWEATHER

COLUMBIA

UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY

VOL. II—SEPTEMBER, 1900—No. 4

COMMENCEMENT DAY, 1900

COLUMBIA'S one hundred and forty-sixth annual Commencement was held on Wednesday, June 13, which happened to be a cool and cloudy day. Shortly before eleven o'clock the procession, consisting of the day's graduates, the officers of the University and a number of invited guests, marched from the Library to the Gymnasium, where a large audience had already assembled. After the opening exercises of devotion, President Low spoke as follows:

GRADUATES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY:

The College class of 1900 is the last class to graduate here whose associations connect it also with the site at 49th Street, occupied by Columbia College for forty years. In this respect, its experience is like that of the class of 1860, which passed one year upon the historic site of the College near the City Hall and three years upon what was then the new site at 49th Street. But beneath this seeming similarity of experience there lies an essential difference of vast import. The class of 1860 was obliged to leave the historic site of the College, enriched by the memories and traditions of a hundred years, and to occupy for the rest of their college course a site which even then was con-

sidered to be temporary. It has been your good fortune to reverse this process. You left the temporary to become identified with the permanent.

In 1860, also, the country was consciously drifting up to the great struggle in which the very life of the nation hung in the balance. The present time is not without its problems, but they are very different in character from those which confronted the class of 1860 when it issued from the college halls. It may be of interest to the graduates of this year, not only of the College, but of all the Schools, if I briefly summarize the changes which these forty years have wrought in the educational work of the University.

In 1860, the College course was almost entirely a required course, and all the students studied the same things. It was essentially the same classical course which had been maintained, with occasional modifications, from the foundation of the College. Since then, the modern languages, the natural sciences and history have established their claims for recognition as studies appropriate for the College student. The College course of to-day, therefore, is of necessity much more largely an elective course than it was in 1860, but it still retains a core of required work which preserves two characteristics of the old historic course. No student can get the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Columbia College, even now, without some acquaintance with one or both of the classical languages. Neither is the degree given to any student who has not at least looked out of the windows, so to speak, upon a number of the great departments of human knowledge. Vastly more attention is given now than formerly to the study of English. In the same interval, the methods of teaching have been modified as radically as the subjects of instruction. In 1860 no laboratories were open to the student in any of the natural sciences. It is probable, also, that the College student of that day may have gone through his entire course without having had a single book recommended to him for outside reading. Certainly that was my own experience in the class of 1870. The well-used library and the crowded laboratories of to-day tell their own story. They illustrate the truth of what someone has said, that the only way for the men of one generation to be as good as their fathers is to be better.

If I turn now to Barnard College and contrast the collegiate education offered to women to-day with the condition of public sentiment upon that subject in 1860, the contrast is even more striking. There were, even in that early day, those who believed in the higher education of women; but, up to that time, no college existed in the United States especially for women. Vassar College was established in 1865. Since then, many college opportunities have been opened to women in various forms. There is the separate college for women, like Vassar and Smith and Wellesley and Bryn Mawr; there are the co-educational universities, like Cornell and the state universities of the West; there is the woman's annex, like Radcliffe College in its relations to Harvard and Barnard College as it has been heretofore. Now, however, as a result of this year's agreement, Barnard has ceased to be an annex and has become a separate college for women in the educational system of Columbia University. It has representation upon the University Council, precisely as the college for men is represented; and its relation to the educational system of the University is in every respect identical with that held by the college for men. Its graduates receive degrees, also, from the University corporation. It is a far cry from the discussions of 1860 with reference to the higher education of women to the accomplished facts of 1900.

In 1860 the first degree in law was given to graduates of the recently founded School of 1858. At that time it was still questioned whether a man could be as advantageously equipped for the profession of the law in a law school as in a lawyer's office. More than a few then believed that the time spent in a law school was time wasted. The law school course of that period was two years in length and demanded about seven and a half hours per week of the student's time in the lecture room. In 1900 the law school course has become at Columbia, and in most of the law schools of the country, a three-years' course, and the tendency is still strongly in this direction. The course here demands of the student fourteen hours a week in the lecture room, besides many hours for preparation. The time given to the study of the law, therefore, by the graduates of the law school of to-day is three times as great as the time given by his predecessor of the class of 1860. In the meanwhile, it is not too much to

say that the old belief that a student can be as well equipped for the practice of the law in a lawyer's office as in a law school has substantially disappeared. It is generally accepted as true that, for the purpose of learning the principles of this profession, the time spent in a good law school is time actually saved in the long run. Everyone appreciates that the achievements of the American navy during the recent war with Spain were largely due to the training which the officers of the navy had received in the Naval Academy and in the War College at Newport. If schools can thus prepare men for the emergencies of battle, it would seem to go without saying that school training is not to be despised for any occupation in life, provided the aim which the school seeks to accomplish is clearly recognized and its work is well adapted to that end.

In 1860 the College of Physicians and Surgeons became, by joint resolution of the two Boards of Trustees, the Medical School of Columbia University. It is now, and has been for a number of years, an integral part of Columbia University. Time would fail me, were I to attempt to trace the advances in medicine and surgery and the corresponding changes in medical education which these forty years have witnessed. It is interesting to point out, however, that the subject which now occupies as much space as any other in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, bacteriology, was in 1860 an unknown science. When the first President of King's College was elected, in 1754, he accepted the appointment upon the express condition that, whenever the smallpox broke out in the city, he should be at liberty to leave. Twice he availed himself of this privilege. During the academic year just closing a student in the Law School was attacked by smallpox; but the public vaccinators visited the University, and the work of the institution went on almost without interruption. That is the type and the prophecy, I have no doubt, of what will happen with consumption and other diseases whose nature medical science, in these last days, has precisely determined for the first time. In surgery, also, the antiseptic method and the X-rays are gifts of the last forty years. These things have given to surgery almost the character of an exact science, so that the modern surgeon is able to perform operations that might have seemed little less than miracles to the surgeons of forty years ago.

In the Schools of Applied Science the progress has been not less striking. In 1860 no such instruction was given at Columbia. The School of Mines was established in 1864. It began with a single course in mining, as its name implied. Now the School of Mines has for associates, under the charge of the same Faculty as itself, the School of Chemistry, the School of Engineering and the School of Architecture. The historic profession of the civil engineer, as represented for many years in this University by Professor Trowbridge, has subdivided itself until, besides the civil engineer, we now make provision for the training of the mining engineer, the mechanical engineer and the electrical engineer. Chemistry, which, in 1860, concerned itself only with the things of the earth, at the end of the century is revealing to us, through photography, the existence of heavenly bodies so distant from the earth as to be altogether invisible, even with the aid of telescopes of the greatest power. It is revealing to us, with the aid of the spectroscope, the physical composition of sun and star. I understand, of course, that physics and astronomy are coadjutors in this work; but chemistry is an essential factor in it. Architecture alone, one might almost say, is the same to-day as it was in 1860. Since the Gothic order was developed in the middle ages, no new order of architecture has been added to those which were perfected in ancient times; but the methods and the resources of architecture have changed as importantly as the methods and resources of any science. It is interesting to observe that, in a certain sense, there has been a return to primitive methods. These great buildings of steel construction are built as wooden houses are erected. The frame is first put up, and then the building is clapboarded, so to speak, with brick or stone, precisely as the frame house is clapboarded with pieces of wood. In the meanwhile, the discoveries of the archæologist and the records of the historian have added as importantly to the resources of the profession on its artistic side as modern science has added to its adaptability of construction.

In 1857, just prior to the removal of Columbia College to the 49th Street site, the Trustees adopted a most important report in regard to the educational needs of the hour. The Trustees of that day saw clearly, and stated with great power, the necessity for developing in the United States opportunities for advanced

work of a non-professional character along many of the lines of intellectual activity. They attempted to establish such opportunities then and there, but they were ahead of the times. It is not too much to say, however, that the Schools of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, which now contribute so much to the usefulness and reputation of this University, are only the filling out in detail of the outlines which the Trustees of that day drew. As a consequence, the Columbia University of 1900 is training both men and women, in large numbers, along lines of investigation and research which, in 1860, had never been entered upon in this country.

It is characteristic of these later days, also, that men are now making a study of education itself, as a subject worthy to be investigated with the greatest possible care, in a way that was entirely unthought of in the United States forty years ago. The importance given to this subject in Columbia University is well evidenced by the existence of Teachers College, with a roll of students comprising more than a hundred and thirty college graduates. In 1860, nothing of the sort existed anywhere.

I have given this brief sketch of the advances which forty years have made in every department of intellectual activity with which the University is concerned, for the purpose of encouraging you all to go forward into the next stage of your career, whatever it may be, with enthusiasm, with courage and with hope—with enthusiasm, because it is so evidently a privilege, in days like ours, to be “in the foremost files of time”; with courage, because you see how great are the difficulties which men have already overcome; and with hope, because the achievements of the past are the promise and assurance of still further achievements for those who deserve them in the years to come.

I said to you that the outlook before the graduates of 1900 was less alarming than that which confronted the graduates of 1860. But, though the outlook in the United States is less threatening now than it was then, no one will deny that the century about to open is likely to be full of momentous questions the world over. Our own country is face to face with the most important departure in policy that has been made since the purchase of Louisiana by Jefferson a hundred years ago. Some of our people contemplate it with alarm. Others look upon it as a new opportunity.

But the critical and far-reaching character of these developments, whether they are to be dreaded or welcomed, cannot be questioned. Industrial and social questions, also, are commanding the attention of thoughtful men the world over. Be of good cheer, therefore. The new century has work enough to do for all who would serve well their country and mankind. I congratulate you all that you will go forth to the struggle of the coming years with an equipment which, if you yourselves be true, will stand you in good stead. I give to you the good wishes of the University, and I assure you of its continued and unceasing interest in everything that concerns your welfare.

After the President's address degrees were conferred to the number of 575, including the 9 bestowed *honoris causa*. The various groups numbered as follows: Bachelor of Arts, 119 (Columbia, 81; Barnard, 38), the candidates being presented in the customary Latin formula by Dean Van Amringe; Bachelor of Laws, 87, presented by Professor Kirchwey, Secretary of the Faculty of Law; Doctor of Medicine, 172, presented, after administration of the Hippocratic oath, by Professor Curtis; Engineer of Mines, 11, Civil Engineer, 5, Electrical Engineer, 25, Bachelor of Science (in Chemistry and in Architecture) 19—all these candidates from the Schools of Applied Science being presented by Professor Hutton; Master of Arts, 107, presented by Professor Kemp, Secretary of the University Council; and Doctor of Philosophy, 21, also presented by Professor Kemp.*

A number of honorary degrees were then conferred. The addresses made in presenting the several candidates and the language used by President Low in conferring the degree were as follows:

Professor Osborn said, in presenting Morris Ketchum Jesup, Esq.:

* At the end of this number of the *Quarterly* will be found a comparison of these statistics with those of recent years.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor, as well as the very exceptional pleasure, of presenting to you for the degree of Master of Arts, *honoris causa*, Morris Ketchum Jesup, a citizen of New York. With rare self-sacrifice and generosity, he has long been devoting his energies to an important institution of science and education. Under his administration the American Museum of Natural History has become a centre for the diffusion of knowledge, setting a new standard for this city, for the country and, in certain features, for the world. The Museum has grown to be the companion of our high schools, our colleges and our universities. The city has been munificent toward the Museum largely because of the munificence of its president and as a mark of confidence in his administration. Mr. Jesup has developed the visible equipment by encouraging and sustaining exploration in all parts of the world; and by his intelligent appreciation of research and publication he has advanced the cause of pure science. This is, however, but one among many civic institutions to which he has given his best abilities. It may be said, therefore, that he has become one of the founders of science in New York, and one of the builders of science and education in America. This achievement, this recognition of obligations of citizenship, Columbia University delights to honor.

President Low then said:

Munificentia operaque tua, vir honorabilis, qua civium utilitatem fovere atque artes scientiasque tueri soles, omnibus, ut mihi satis videtur, nota est. Admitto te ad gradum Magistri in Artibus, tibi que omnia iura et privilegia ad istum gradum attinentia do et concedo.

Professor W. H. Carpenter, in presenting Henry William Maxwell, Esq., said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The problem of citizenship in this republic and in this community is conceived in widely different ways. To many men among us it means only the passive acceptance of the advantages of citizenship. They are content to take at the hands of the state the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness demanded by the Fathers as the fundamental facts of human existence;

which they, however, interpret to mean their own life, their own liberty and their own happiness, without any deep or, apparently, any conscious regard of the infinite responsibility involved in the acceptance. These are men who are content to fatten upon the state, whose burden they do not help to bear; who demand protection of the body politic, whose sinews they have in no sense contributed to strengthen; who take where they have not given, and expect to reap result where no causes have existed to produce it.

There are other men who face this whole matter of the relation of the citizen to the state of which he is a part in a radically different manner. To them citizenship is a burden of responsibility to be borne, as well as a right and privilege to be enjoyed. They would think of it as a problem in which they themselves are but a single factor, but whose wider elements are all mankind, in all the complicated inter-relationships of life. They would regard it, not as an unconditioned gift, without the possibility of curtailment or reversion, but as a sacred trust, to be solemnly accepted and wisely administered. They would see in it a moral compact, in which to accept shall also inevitably mean to give, on the basis that of him who hath much, much shall be expected to be given.

Mr. President, I have brought to you for the award of an academic honor at your hands, a man of this latter stamp. Mr. Henry William Maxwell is a citizen of this community who, instead of a life of inglorious ease, has cheerfully taken up his part of the burden of civic responsibility and has manfully borne it along a liberal part of the way. He is a man who has always been ready to respond to the demands of duty, as he has understood it to exist, and who has looked out beyond the narrow horizon of self to the broader view of the whole community, whose common welfare he has at heart. Mr. Maxwell a number of years ago was appointed a member of the Board of Education in Brooklyn; and during his term of service he showed himself, by the common consent of his colleagues and of the public, one of that body's most useful members. Since the consolidation of the cities, he has represented the Brooklyn School Board on the Board of Education of the City of New York, until he resigned last winter. In addition to his services to the

cause of education on the School Board of Brooklyn and on the Board of Education of the greater city, he has been a liberal benefactor of the Long Island College Medical School, and has proved himself at all times a public-spirited and philanthropic citizen. It is on these grounds that I recommend him to you for the Master's degree.

President Low said :

Quia pro virili parte studia omnia disciplinamque optimis modis inter Neo-Eboracenses tua opera semper adiuvisti, admitto te ad gradum Magistri in Artibus, etc.

Professor Woodward said, in presenting Charles Alfred Post, Esq. :

MR. PRESIDENT : I have the honor to present for the degree of Master of Arts, *honoris causa*, a son of Columbia who left the College at the end of the third year of his academic course, in order that he might take up arms in the defense of our country. He served in the army and navy of the United States from 1863 until the close of the Civil War. He has since graduated with the degree of LL.B. from the Law School of this institution. In addition to the distinction he has won in the public service and in his chosen profession, he has shown himself specially worthy of commendation by cultivating the noble science of astronomy, by the establishment and maintenance of an observatory, and by giving freely of his time and energy for the promotion of astronomical research. I beg to present Mr. Charles Alfred Post.

President Low said :

Olim discipulis nostri Collegii ascriptum, postea cedentem ad patriam defendendam, nunc demum, ut ad honorem optime promeritum pervenias, in aulam academicam revertentem, admitto te ad gradum Magistri in Artibus, etc.

Professor Moore said, in presenting His Excellency, Lord Pauncefote, for the degree of Doctor of Laws :

MR. PRESIDENT : In order that a nation may enjoy a full measure of the world's respect and rise to the height of its op-

portunities, there must be not only virtue and intelligence in the mass of its citizens, but also integrity and capacity in its public service. Of the happy effects of such a union, no clearer proof is needed than that which is found in the development of the power and influence of the British Empire. The Empire has passed through many perils; but, if there is one thing more than another by which its history is distinguished, it is the fact that, whenever the occasion has arisen for the exercise of the highest qualities in war, in statesmanship or in diplomacy, there has come forth from the public service the man for the hour.

It is one of the birthrights of free-born Britons, as it is of free-born Americans, to criticize the government and find fault with its officials; but, if a selection were to be made of those who best illustrate at the present day the strength and dignity of the public service of Great Britain, there can be no doubt that among those who would be first chosen, and chosen unanimously, would stand Lord Pauncefote. Called to the bar in early manhood, he subsequently entered the colonial service, in which he soon achieved distinction. In the highest administrative, legislative and judicial positions of the colony of Hong Kong, he so discharged his duties as to receive the thanks of the legislative council and the reward of the honors of knighthood. From the highest judicial station in another colony he passed into the Colonial Office in London. From the Colonial Office he was transferred to the Foreign Office, where he attained the high rank of permanent under-secretary, besides rendering on occasion important services abroad. Appointed in 1889 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, he later became the first British ambassador at Washington and dean of the diplomatic corps. In 1894 he was sworn a privy councillor. As first British plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference at The Hague, he won fresh laurels; and his subsequent elevation to the peerage was received with universal approval.

In the course of his long and honorable public service, Lord Pauncefote has exemplified the uses, not only of profound learning, wide experience and sound judgment, but also of that highest of all attributes of the diplomatist, the sense of enlightened equity, from which proceeds the adjustment of international differences on the broad and enduring basis of mutual in-

terest. His lordship has settled many controversies; he has himself created none; and he stands to-day among the diplomatists of the world as the foremost practical exponent of the principle of international arbitration. Of his career in the United States it is superfluous to speak. While his term of service has, with a single exception, exceeded in duration that of any of his predecessors, he has among them no rival in the extent and variety of his negotiations, or in the number of the treaties which he has concluded. Nor are these the only fruits of his labors; for, above and beyond the formal acts of diplomacy, he has contributed to the growth of a spirit of international sympathy and good-will which is more potent and more valuable than any written instrument. Her Britannic Majesty has been represented in the United States by many eminent men, whose names are still held in pleasant remembrance; but, in all the distinguished succession, there is none who has occupied a higher place in the esteem and confidence of the American people than the illustrious diplomatist whom I now have the honor to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws—His Excellency, Lord Pauncefote, of Preston.

President Low said:

Non alienus ad aulam universitatis a rege Britannico fundatus tu, legatus Britannicus, advenisti; sed sicut civis inter concives, sicut frater inter fratres, sicut amicus inter amicissimos, hodie assensu omnium salutaris. Nam te, multos per annos, sollertia, dextreque obeundo omnia officia, nodos amicitiae qui rem publicam Americanam atque imperium Britannicum feliciter evinciunt firmavisse semper atque roboravisse, quis ignorare potest? Cuius rei ego ipse haud immemor admitto te, vir nobilissime, ad gradum Doctoris in Legibus, tibi que omni iura et privilegia ad istum gradum attinentia do libenter et concedo.

Professor Butler said, in presenting ex-Speaker Reed:

MR. PRESIDENT: To receive from this University the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, it is my privilege to present a publicist, parliamentarian and statesman, three times chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the

United States, a man upright in intent and firm of will, whom neither the untempered urging of the clamorous crowd nor the lowering look of the powerful shakes from his rock-like purpose—Thomas Brackett Reed.

President Low said :

Mores atque exempla civicae virtutis quae memoriae a maioribus sunt tradita, tu, vir prae-honorabilis, et conservavisti et, ut nos ad imitationem voces, mirabiliter atque insigniter prae-buisti. Nam strenuus et fortis et (ut ait ille poeta Romanorum humanissimus) "nullius addictus iurare in verba magistri," quodcumque alii in factiones, alii in sua commoda conferre solent, tu solum patriae constanter tribuis. Nunc integerrima aetate adhuc dum viges, dum ingenii maturitate adhuc gaudes, a rei publicae muneribus abscedens sedemque in urbe nostra figens, quod hoc municipium decorare destinans, nos omnes cum laetitia in civitatem te accipimus et salutationem tibi facimus. Te etiam admitto ad gradum Doctoris in Legibus, etc.

Professor Van Amringe said, in presenting President Hadley, of Yale :

MR. PRESIDENT : I have the honor, and the very great pleasure, of presenting to you, for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, Arthur Twining Hadley, President of Yale University.

As a student in the university of which he is now the illustrious head, he was first among equals, distinguished alike in the severer sciences and in elegant letters. The same twofold distinction has marked his subsequent career. He has exhibited profound scientific insight into some of the most difficult and most pressing economic questions of the day—into railway transportation, its history and laws ; into labor statistics and their significance ; into the relation between private property and public welfare—which he has clarified by his researches and reflections and embellished by the vigor and the grace of his pen. He stands in the front rank of the political economists of the time.

He has also been a student and an expositor of various problems in what is termed the "modern education." And when his *Alma Mater* recently sought a new chief counsellor and

guide, she found one in him and gladly committed her fortune and her future to his loyal and most competent keeping.

Therefore, Sir, I commend to you Mr. Hadley, eminent for his character and accomplishments and as president of a great University, as worthy to receive, at your hands, the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

President Low said :

Te nuper feliciterque praesidem Universitatis Yalensis creatum ut virum propter sapientiam, scientiam, doctrinam tali honore dignissimum, nomine Columbianorum omnium saluto. Iam nunc, primo anno administrationis tuæ optimis auspiciis desinente, nos, mente et cogitatione prospicientes quæ futura sint, summa cum gratulatione et laetitia te admittimus ad gradum Doctoris in Legibus, etc.

Professor Hutton said, in presenting Captain Alfred T. Mahan :

MR. PRESIDENT: I am to present to you Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan, who has been named by the Trustees for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

I might rejoice in bringing again to Columbia's Commencement an eminent man who began his preparatory work for his profession at Columbia, but who was compelled to go elsewhere before completing our undergraduate course. But Columbia at this time honors the candidate because he has brought to the practice of his profession a mastery of its details in those departments where intellectual capacity, scientific attainment and a wide skill in the use of the great creations of the engineer are the weapons of his warfare. We honor him because he has been able to bear for two terms the burden of service as President of the United States Naval War College. We honor him because he has represented his government and his nation with notable ability and distinction, both at home and abroad, by service upon public and private commissions of unusual significance.

But most of all we honor the philosophic student of the lessons of history. We honor him because he has seen the significance of the influence of sea power upon the destinies of nations

and has recorded his study in such acceptable way for the use of the statesman, the philosopher, the engineer and the legislator. Those who thrill and tingle at the story of the achievements of the American navy as it is; those who glow and glory in the thought of the American navy as it is to be; those whose hearts burn within them at the thought of what it means to the history of the world that Christian America should take her place as one of the powers in control of its affairs, will join to-day with Columbia in the honor which we confer upon our distinguished guest. I present you Captain Alfred T. Mahan.

President Low said :

Rerum nauticarum auctor peritissimus, rerum gestarum investigator acutissimus scriptorque venustissimus, illum de "vi maritima" librum luculenter scribens, ad animos omnium mortalium et in Europa et in America permovendos ita valuisti, ut non tibi solum sed patriæ nostræ communi famam atque estimationem singulariter amplificaveris. Quam ob rem admitto te ad gradum Doctoris in Legibus, etc.

Professor Curtis said, in presenting Dr. Abraham Jacobi :

MR. PRESIDENT: Here stands one who has been summoned to receive the highest honor which our University can bestow. His services as citizen and as physician have lately been recounted eloquently, by many men in many lands; his fellow-citizens have read or listened, have applauded gladly. Therefore it is best that he whom we honor hear from me, to-day, few words, and in the Dorian mood—not unwelcome, surely, to the ears of one who, half a century ago, defied arbitrary power even enthroned.

For those who fell at Thermophylæ no higher praise was found than that embodied in the famous words: "Go, tell the Lacedæmonians that here we lie, obedient to their law." Every year, we physicians set before our neophytes the sanctions of the Hippocratic Oath, to be as a lamp to their feet upon the slippery crag of professional endeavor. In the Hippocratic writings, he who chooses may read the ancient physician's estimate

of the true physician, under the simple heading of "The Law." Sir, this man before you was poor and unknown; to-day he is eminent. Yet, in attaining to his eminence, he has been faithful to our ancient law; throughout a long life he has fulfilled every jot and tittle of our ancient oath. Higher praise than this, no pupil can offer to his teacher, no physician can offer to his elder brother.

TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA: We who are life-long students in your schools, and who teach there by your appointment; we thank you that, knowing these things, you have decreed that this man be called, henceforth, a teacher of the law. It is his life which teaches it.

Sir, I present to you Abraham Jacobi.

President Low said:

Ut hunc annum tuæ vitæ septuagesimum multis modis honestarent, multi viri in arte medicinali optime versati iam se consociaverunt. Restat ut nos etiam sociis tuis egregiis unanimi consentiamus, tuarum operarum salutarium haud immemores. Itaque te admitto ad gradum Doctoris in Legibus, etc.

Professor Peck said, in presenting Professor Minton Warren:

MR. PRESIDENT: In the world of classical learning there are to be found three types of scholarship. There is the scholar whose interest in his subject is wholly scientific. There is, again, the scholar whose interest in his subject is entirely æsthetic. And finally, there is the third and rarer type of scholar in whom are happily combined the other two. Those men who represent this third and rarer type are they whose influence is most enduring, as their work is most effectively significant; for, while they are imbued with all the thoroughness, with all the passion for exactness, with all the critical acumen and the fine enthusiasm that mark the modern spirit, they still keep alive and they still perpetuate the splendid old traditions; so that, when in their work and in their teaching they turn to classical antiquity, they find there not alone material for minute investigation and laborious research, but they find there also, even as their

predecessors found there, the embodiment of all that is exquisite and beautiful. To these men the higher learning in all its forms and phases owes a debt that is incalculable; to these men our modern civilization, as we have come to understand it, owes an equal debt; since to them is due the blossoming of that civilization's rarest flower—to them is due the final touch that gives at once completeness and distinction.

And of all the names of those who in our country stand for such a type as this, I know of none that can be set above the name of that accomplished scholar who has honored us with his presence here to-day. The brilliant record of his past achievement belongs to the history of one of the very youngest, as it is also one of the very greatest, of American universities; his present and his future lie with that university which is of all the oldest and most venerable; and now, to-day, within the halls of still another seat of learning he is to receive at your hands, Mr. President, an outward sign and symbol of that recognition which is everywhere accorded him—wherever, at least, the broadest, the truest and the most scientific scholarship is known and held in high esteem.

I have, therefore, Mr. President, at once the pleasure and the distinguished honor of presenting to you Professor Minton Warren, of Harvard University.

President Low said :

Vir eruditissime, qui, severitatem scientiæ philologicæ elegantissimis litterarum temperans, elegantias ipsas severitate scientiæ generosiores reddere assuetus es, admitto te ad gradum Doctoris in Legibus, etc.

At the conclusion of the exercises, visitors had an opportunity to inspect the grounds of the University. Lucheon for the trustees and official guests was set in the President's room in the Library; for ladies, at Barnard College; for the alumni of the College, at College Hall; for the alumni of the Schools of Science, at the Engineering Building; for alumni and others who are not

graduates of Columbia College or of the Schools of Science, at West Hall.

Reunions of the classes took place directly after the luncheons; and at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon, the alumni assembled in the Law Library, where the Hon. Edward Mitchell, President of the Alumni, spoke as follows:

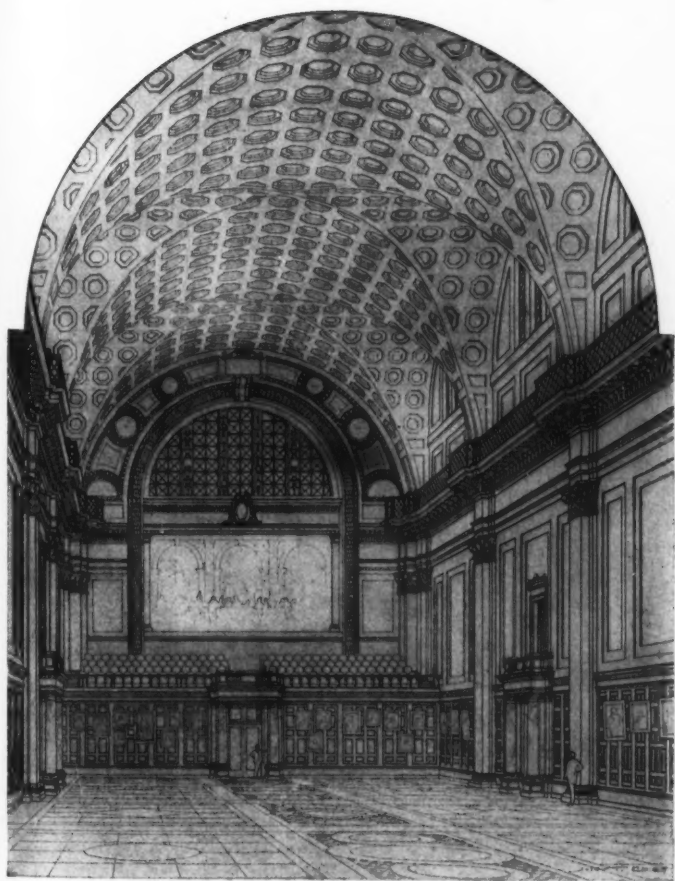
PRESIDENT LOW: The Association of the Alumni of Columbia College, at its annual meeting in October last, unanimously adopted a resolution to commemorate the completion by John Howard Van Amringe of forty years of his continuous work as an educator in Columbia College.

The execution of this resolution was delegated by the Association to its Standing Committee; and when this committee conferred with Dr. Van Amringe to ascertain what particular memorial of this event would best conform to his personal wish, the committee was not surprised to receive from this distinguished and loyal son of Alma Mater a letter evincing so broad a comprehension of existing conditions, so clear and true a perception of the fitting proportions to be maintained between the College and the University, and so characteristic of his elevated altruism, that I take the liberty of reading the following extract:

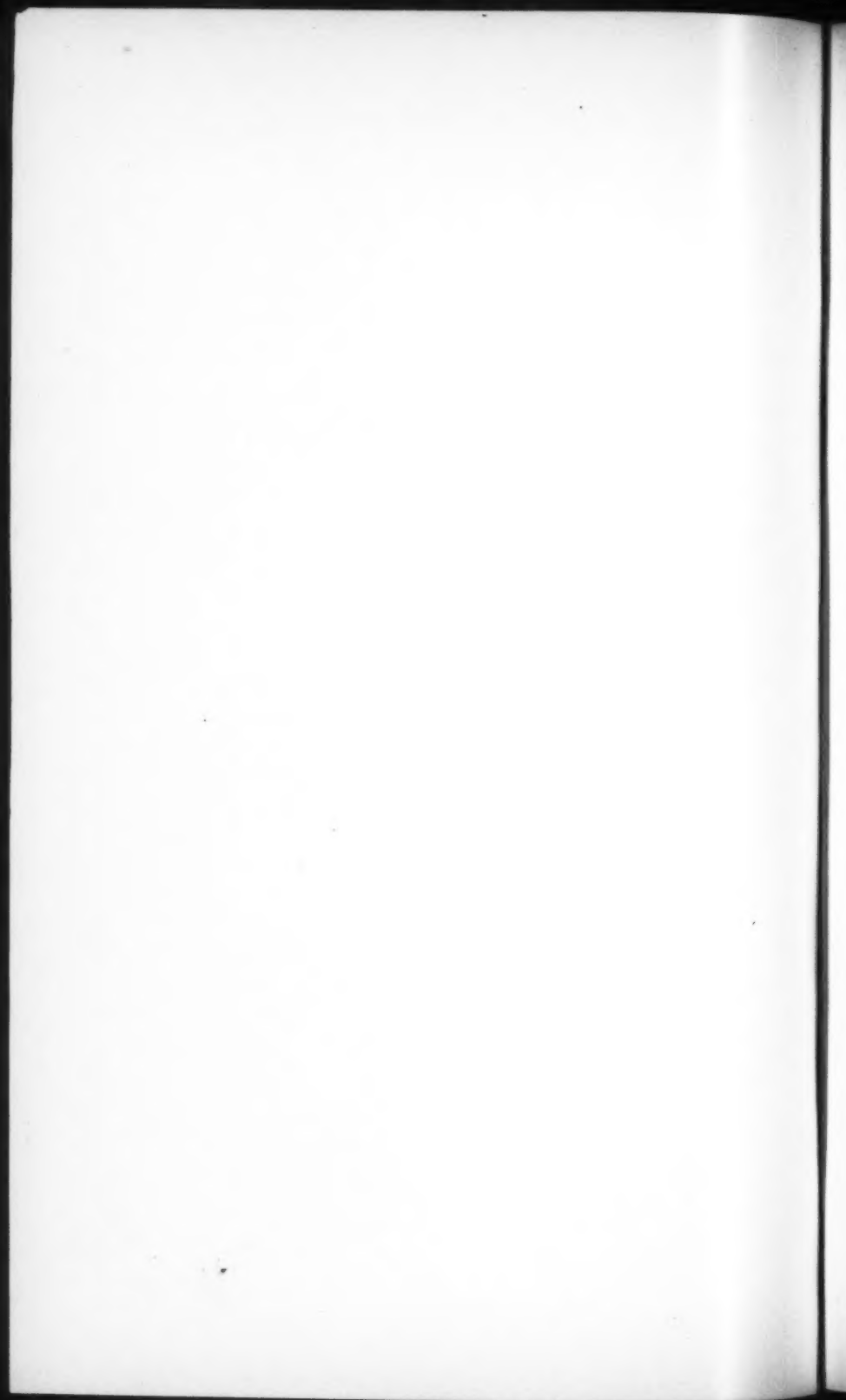
During the forty years of my active and continuous service in Columbia, I have seen the institution transform itself into a university.

It has also been my good fortune to see, amid the striking changes that have taken place, the old, historic College still retain its identity, and become, after many and severe trials, stronger and better than ever before. There is, however, one particular, and that an important one, in which our Alma Mater has recently, and most unhappily, been a loser. It is a very melancholy and injurious circumstance that on Morningside Heights, while there are princely halls for the library, for the natural sciences, for engineering, physics and chemistry, there is no appropriate College Hall. It would seem, however, that the resources of the Corporation have been so engaged and forestalled by the necessary expenditure attendant upon the occupation of the new site, that such a Hall cannot be provided, unless the alumni themselves resolve that it shall be built and take the requisite measures to carry their resolution into effect.

If, therefore, the alumni have in mind, as they have kindly intimated, to signalize, in some way, my long official connection with Columbia,



ALUMNI MEMORIAL HALL
INTERIOR—LOOKING SOUTH



they can do nothing that would be so agreeable to me, or so serviceable to the College, as to make the erection of a fitting College Hall their express concern, to start a fund for that purpose and have it well on the way to completion—or, better still, have it completed—by the time that forty years have expired of the official academic experience of

Yours faithfully,

J. H. VAN AMRINGE

[Applause.]

It would have been most gratifying to the Standing Committee, had they been able to persuade themselves that the proposals contained in this letter could have been carried to a successful conclusion at the present time and for this occasion; but, in view of the pending efforts of the alumni to raise \$50,000 to complete their proposed contribution of \$125,000 towards the erection of the Memorial Hall, the Committee reluctantly postponed the further consideration of Dr. Van Amringe's unselfish suggestions and determined to commemorate this interesting, unusual and auspicious event by presenting to Columbia College a portrait of our Dean. . . .

We are here to-day to testify, in person, our exalted appreciation of his great natural abilities, of his profound attainments as a student and scholar, of his eminent proficiency as an instructor and educator, and, above all these, of his possession of those elevated moral qualities which enable a man to master himself and to command the respect and regard of his fellow-men.

[Applause.]

We trust that Dean Van Amringe may be spared for many years to illuminate by his precepts, his conduct and the example of his life the pathway of future students and seekers after truth, to their great benefit and to the honor of our College.

And now, Mr. President, on behalf of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College, I have the pleasure of presenting to the College this portrait, by Mr. Eastman Johnson, of our much respected and well-beloved brother alumnus, John Howard Van Amringe, of the class of 1860, Professor of Mathematics and Dean of the College, in commemoration of his completion of forty years of active and continuous service in our Alma Mater. [Great applause.]

In response, President Low said :

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE: It would not have been easy for the alumni of the College to make a more welcome gift to the University than this portrait of Dean Van Amringe; for the Dean not only typifies the College in its relation to the University, but he is himself a valued and important factor in the life of the University as a whole. [Applause.] . . .

I accept this portrait of Professor Van Amringe on behalf of the University, with the liveliest pleasure; and, in the name of the University, I thank the Association of the Alumni of the College for enriching it with this gift. [Applause.]

In compliance with the expressed wish of the assembly, the presiding officer invited Dean Van Amringe to the platform, and the Dean spoke as follows :

GENTLEMEN: Of course, you know that I have no business to be here [Laughter]; and yet, somehow or other, I have been brought here, very much to my own confusion. [Laughter.] . . . A service of forty years seems but a little price to pay for [the distinction just conferred upon me], particularly as each one of those years brought its own recompense, was filled with delights of its own and contributed to a store of memories which are the most precious of my possessions. I can but say I thank you, and again and again I thank you, from the bottom of my heart. [Great applause.]

At four o'clock a general meeting of the alumni was held in the gymnasium, J. Howard Van Amringe, L.H.D., presiding. In his opening address the chairman said :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—FELLOW ALUMNI: This is the third consecutive year that, in this place and at this time, I have had the pleasure of saluting you all in the name of Columbia, of assuring you, of what I presume you need no assurance, that Alma Mater grows ever younger with the lapse of time—more vigorous, more attractive and more inspiring [Applause]—and, that, in

everything which pertains to her usefulness, dignity and power, every succeeding year proves to have been more prosperous than any of the years that preceded it. . . .

In number of students, the increase has been somewhat noteworthy. "*More meo*, I have been doing a little sum," and for this occasion, on data in the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY for March, 1899, and March, 1900. I find that within the past year, the year now closing, the College alone added in actual number more students to its list than, in the same time, did the College of Harvard, or Yale, or Princeton; and that the University as a whole added in number more than Harvard and Yale and Princeton Universities all put together. [Applause.]

That is one favorable sign. Another is the increasing disposition on the part of good and wise citizens to look to Columbia for advice and aid in enterprises of pith and moment. Do the merchants of New York desire a course of instruction to fit young men for the conduct of great commercial and industrial enterprises,—to make of them well-trained, broad-minded and high-minded men, as merchant princes ought to be,—they turn naturally to Columbia and not in vain. Within a short time, under the joint auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the College, there will be inaugurated a collegiate course in commerce, that will provide opportunity for commercial education of a high order, covering the entire period from the end of the grammar school to the most advanced investigation of commercial problems.

Are public memorials to be instituted to keep fresh the memory, and to hand down to coming generations the quickening example, of good men and true? Here, on this spot and in this University, are the hopes of the memorialists centered, and hither they come with secure regard and confident expectation. Witness the foundation in Columbia, by the Chamber of Commerce, of what is known as the "Waring Municipal Fund," to be forever devoted to instruction in municipal affairs, in honor of the late Colonel Waring, that fearless expositor of the civic truth that public office is not a selfish opportunity but a sacred charge for the public benefit; also the tribute to the eminent author, editor and orator, Carl Schurz, by his fellow-citizens of German birth, paid to him in the form of a permanent endowment at Colum-

bia, in his name, of a fellowship in German and of a library of German literature. Witness also the establishment here, by friends of the late George William Curtis, of a fellowship in political science, to bear his name, to commend to future ages his public virtue and private character, and to link with Columbia for all time the name of that elegant man of letters, the orator of refinement and power, the citizen ever active, to the point of self-sacrifice, for the common good.

These manifestations of consideration have been made within a very recent period—and there are others like them, but I shall not weary you with a catalogue. Valuable as they all are to the University in a pecuniary sense, and as associating with it names deserving of respect and perpetuation, they are still more highly to be prized as evidence of constant and increasing regard on the part of the public for Columbia. They seem to make certain two things: That the growth of an academic settlement, here on the Heights, distinct from the busy commercial life of the town, adds significance and influence to the University, by concentrating attention upon it and the things that rightly belong to it; and that, to grow steadily in favor and power, . . . Columbia must simply be true to herself and her traditions, exemplify and inculcate only what is highest and best in true manhood, in good citizenship, in thorough-going scholarship in all that she undertakes. [Applause.]

Since we met at commencement a year ago, an interesting and very pleasing personal event has happened—pleasing to officers and students and beneficial to the University. We are very proud of our fine Library and of the magnificent monument of a good man in which it is housed. Whatever concerns the care and administration of the Library, touches us all here very nearly—touches, in fact, the whole community, for the public are cordially invited and freely admitted to participate in the use of our manifold treasures. We have now in charge a gentleman who adds to a long, varied and successful experience in many departments of scholarly activity, the distinction of being the most accomplished of Librarians; and I take pleasure in presenting him to you in the person of Dr. James H. Canfield. [Applause.]

Dr. Canfield spoke as follows :*

MR. DEAN, AND GENTLEMEN AND LADIES OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION:— . . . One who made this city his home until he had attained his majority could hardly consider himself an outsider to the Columbia College of that time or to the University of to-day. One who had been at all conversant with the educational field for the last quarter of a century, one who had used his eyes and ears at all, could hardly consider himself an outsider to Columbia University—its growth, its influence, its power. And one who has felt the spirit of Columbia, as I have felt it during the last year, and has come so completely under the dominance of its inspiration, of its traditions and of its precedents; above all, one who has felt as keenly as I have felt the warmth of the welcome that has been given me here, certainly at the end of the year cannot speak as an outsider. . . .

There are a few things I am very glad to say to you, coming to you from the outside world, if they may be words of encouragement and good cheer, words that will bring you closer to your Alma Mater or will quicken your interest in her behalf; and to say these, it seems proper and wise to speak briefly of the present condition of the educational world, and of the demands that are being made to-day upon the educational world—we have changed very greatly in our views of education—as to what constitutes education, as to what is a desirable education, and as to that form of education which is most worth the while. . . .

We have to-day a demand for an education which is inclusive, and not exclusive or seclusive. It is for an education which takes men out of themselves, which enables them to see themselves in just proportion, which enables them to understand definitely and accurately their relations to their fellows, and which puts them in touch with the large world about them. This is the education which the wisely organized and most completely equipped institution offers, and which it must offer if it is to satisfy the demands of the time. It is this breadth of treatment; it is this ready acceptance of the universality of knowledge and the value of it all; and it is, above all, this determination to hold all knowledge and all training in trust for all, that marks the true spirit of the true university of to-day. . . .

* Extracts from the stenographer's report.

Thus, education to-day has a direct and a practical and a helpful bearing upon one's life. . . . Education, you see, is no longer in the monastery: it is in the mart. It is no longer clothed in cap and gown (except upon holiday or gala day): it is down at the forge, in the workshop, ministering to the daily wants of man. And so education, coming out into the fresh air, coming out into the sunlight, coming out where it may be of effective service, has taken to itself this new and this larger life. Having these characteristics, and recognizing, so generally recognizing, this larger horizon, this greater opportunity, and with it this greater responsibility; only that education will be acceptable, only that educational institution will be acceptable, which offers a curriculum that will be completely in touch with the spirit of the age in which it exists.

I said a moment ago that we are at the opening of another century. What is to be the peculiar type of the life and the civilization of that century? Unquestionably, it is to be urban life—city life, city thought, city manners; and the movement, the activity, the close organization, the intensity of life and existence, which belongs to the city. We are drifting—nay, we have not drifted, for that is too indefinite a word: with great intelligence and determination of purpose, we have moved into the city and the town. We are not drifting away from rural life because of any dislike for it; we are not drifting away from it because we believe it is a primitive and undesirable form of life; but we are moving up to that which is more satisfactory, to that which is more inspiring, to that which is more successful, to that which is more permanent, to that which gives to us greater gratification in life, to that which brings us closer to our fellow men. . . .

It is urban life and urban spirit, then, that are to be the great characteristics of the next generation. And I am not speaking of that urban life in a way which may be construed as mere Philistinism: I am speaking of city and urban life as the general and common and communal life of communities—that which works for the better in a helpful and hopeful way, that which gives greater enjoyment in life, that which gives new courage and hope, that union in which we find new strength and ability to accomplish things which hitherto have been undreamed of.

Now I am coming back to my theme—not in a roundabout way but, as it seems to me, by a straight path. What is the impression made by Columbia upon an outsider? I can answer that, after twenty-five years of experience and observation in the educational world, I believe Columbia University stands more completely ready and more adequately prepared to meet the demands of the next century, than any other university in this country. [Applause.] Situated as it is in this great metropolis,—and the history of the world, the history of all civilized countries, shows that, as they become more and more advanced, they become more and more given to one great city and several minor cities,—situated as is Columbia University in this great metropolis, at the very center of commercial and professional life, at the very center of the world of literature, of the world of art; situated as it is at the very gateway of this great continent, it is at the beginnings of things, where the pace is to be set. . . .

This brings to this University an enormous responsibility: it is to set the pace; it is to give tone and color; it is to be followed very closely indeed by every other educational institution throughout the length and breadth of this land. . . . What does that mean, in the way of duty, as well as of opportunity? It seems to me that it is peculiarly desirable that in the movement, now already under way, the tidal wave that is not to recede at all, we need absolute union of thought and of action. I do not believe that we can afford to drop out of the line of this effort a single graduate of this institution; I do not believe that we can afford to let go just now of a single friend. We need to come together as perhaps we have never come together before; we need a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether just now to make this movement continuous, and to make it surely successful. [Applause.] . . .

I have made some educational prophecies in the past, and I cannot now recall any of them that have fallen very far short of fulfillment. After four months' residence here, and a careful observation of the ground; and after a careful study of the great academies that are tributary to this College, of the high schools which are growing in this city and which are beginning to turn out large numbers of young men and women ready for college work, backed by an incentive to

enter college because they have read and heard of it all through their course—young men and young women who have seen before them the educational ladder of Huxley, which leads from the gutter to the University—as I have thought of all that, and have considered the numbers available, and have seen the increasing and intelligent recognition by the American people of the necessity of having educated men and women in all departments of life, I have ventured to say to the President of this University, and I venture to say to you now, that within five years from this time there will be five thousand students in Columbia, and that, if the President be not quick, he will find the incoming tide more rapid and overwhelming than he will be able to meet.

I believe that will be true. There can be little question that to provide for this growth (I speak unofficially), Columbia University ought to have one million dollars a year for each of the next ten years to put it on its feet. Further, with the vast resources of this city still unexplored and unexploited, I believe it is possible to secure one million dollars a year for each of the next ten years, if a few men who are interested in this matter will set themselves to that task. It means only fifty sums of \$20,000 each, or one hundred of \$10,000 each, or any other number of gifts that can be used as a multiple or a divisor or resulting factor. It will not be a difficult task if you go about it in the right way. The money is here, the interest is here, the University is here, with its broad foundations and magnificent history. It is difficult to see how such a movement can possibly fail of an easy and successful issue.

Ten years ago, in the City of Washington, a group of gentlemen were discussing the feasibility and the desirability of establishing there a national university. After some time had been given to that discussion, some one was unwise enough to ask me what I thought of the entire proposition. I said then, as I take pleasure in saying to you to-day, that if Columbia College then—and University now—in the City of New York should ever awaken to a clear recognition of its possibilities and its opportunities, or should ever become the object of proper civic pride, there would be no earthly use of undertaking the establishment of a national university anywhere in this country except right here. [Applause.]

Columbia University, I think, has awakened, and has fully awakened, to its opportunities and to the possibilities that await it. Civic pride has been aroused—not enough as yet, but it has been aroused. The attention that is paid to this institution, the knowledge that men have of it, the confidence that they feel in it and its work, are undoubtedly greater than they were even five years ago. And I simply repeat that, if this civic pride can be stimulated and quickened, and intelligently focussed upon the matter of endowments, you should have no greater hesitation and no greater doubt in accepting as true the statement I made ten years ago, than I have in expressing the pleasure I have felt this afternoon in accepting your very cordial invitation and in speaking to you from this platform. [Great applause.]

The presiding officer then said :

Of course, gentlemen and ladies, we should not be at all satisfied unless we heard some words from our President, and I invite President Low to speak to you. [Applause.]

President Low's remarks were as follows :

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : . . . Those who have had the charge of this meeting have reserved for me a very great pleasure. It may be news to you, to some of you it doubtless is news, that the Trustees of the University has been very desirous of carrying up the walls of this building another story. The addition of that story to what is already erected will give to us a dining-hall, which is to be ultimately our Memorial Hall; it will give us a large lecture-room, which is much needed; it will provide better accommodations for the offices of the University—what I may call its business offices, like those of the superintendent of buildings and grounds, the post-office and the like—; and it will give to both students and professors more rooms for social purposes. In order to accomplish this result, it has been necessary to raise at least one hundred thousand dollars; and I am privileged to say to you that the alumni of this University have pledged, or have paid into the hands of the Trustees, that sum. [Applause.]

It has come, perhaps, in larger measure from the alumni of the College. As Dr. Canfield has intimated, those who are men

of the College are entitled to the privilege of giving in a larger way always. [Laughter.] But it has come in part from every school in the University. And it means much, I think, that those who have graduated not only from the College, but from all of our schools, are joining hands in this way for the building up of the University of the future, which we have just heard described in such eloquent terms.

Dr. Canfield says we need a million dollars a year. I admire him for his moderation. [Laughter and applause.] The University, as an educational factor, consists of three corporations: the Corporation of the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York, the Corporation of Barnard College and the Corporation of Teachers College. To those three corporations seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been given this year, and we have scarcely tried. Therefore, I think that a million dollars is much too small a sum at which to aim.

It is striking also to consider that the University, in all its parts, has added to its number of students this year a body equal to the entire membership of the College; and the College is larger than it ever has been at any time in its history. I think that at the date of my election ten years ago there was less than three hundred students in Columbia College. This last year there have been four hundred and sixty. We have added to the University system, in the three corporations, a body of students numbering four hundred and fifty-seven.

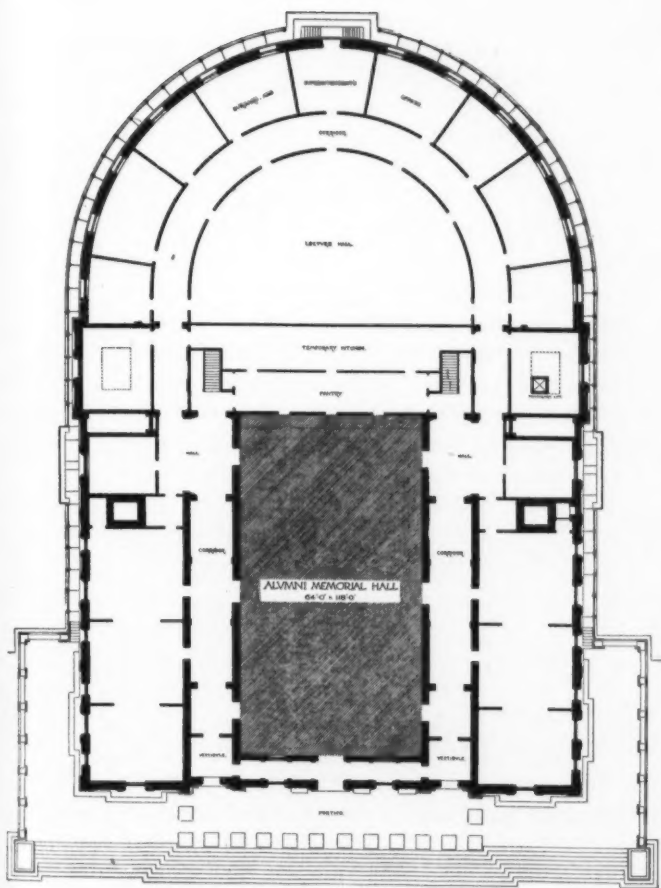
I think you can see for yourselves, with these few facts and figures at command, what a future there really is before this University; for we all appreciate what we can help to make it. This is the particular thought that I should like to leave with the alumni as my closing word this afternoon.

Dean Van Amringe.—If there happen to be here any Columbia men who knew how to give the old Columbia cry, I wish they would stand up and give it for President Low. [Cheers.]

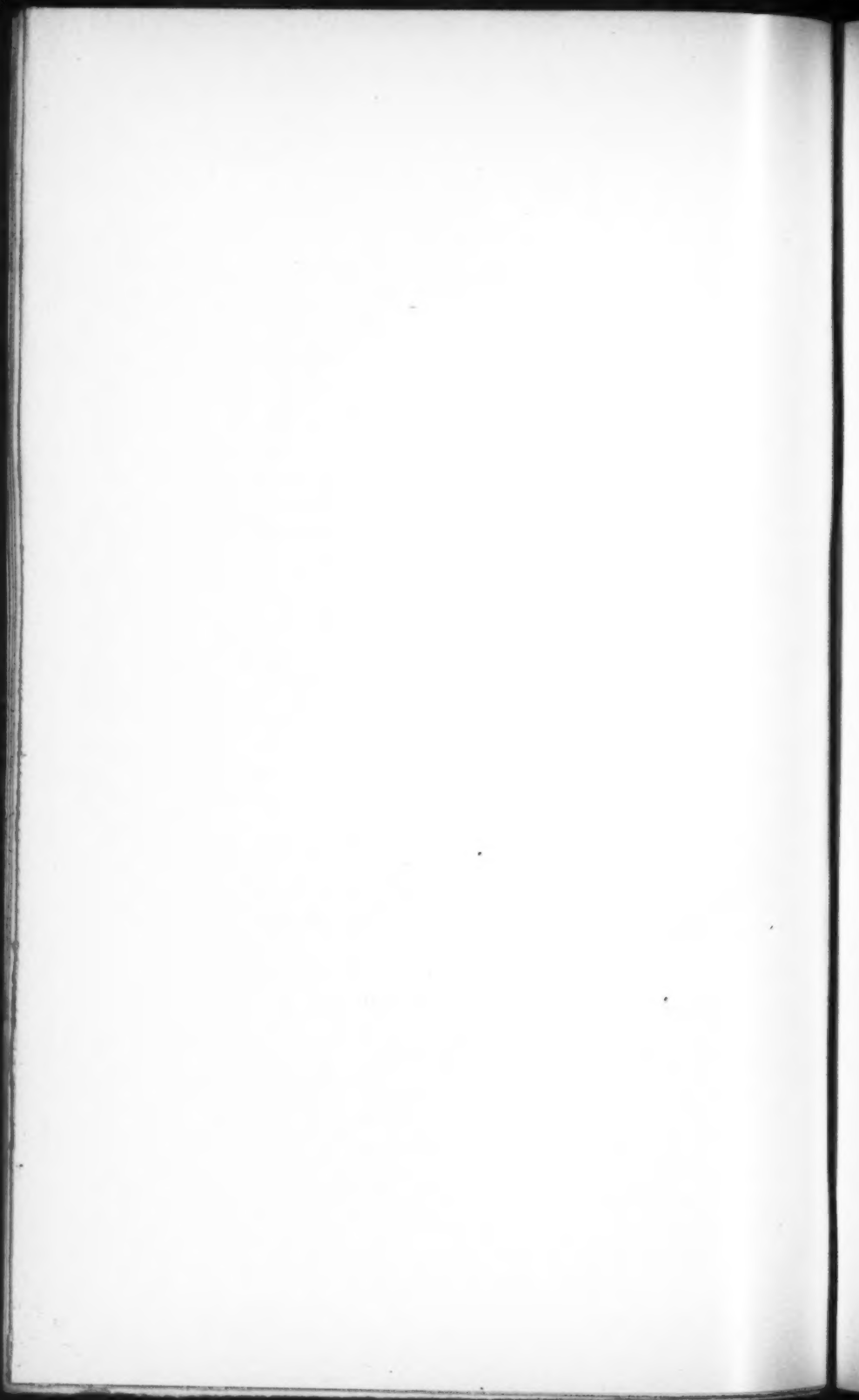
Now give three for the Librarian who gave us such a good speech. [Cheers.]

Now, I want three times three for old Columbia, the mother of us all. [Cheers.]

A Voice.—Now, three for the Dean. [Cheers.]



UNIVERSITY HALL
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR



UNDERGRADUATE PUBLICATIONS AT
COLUMBIA III

IV THE UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, 1860-1861

BETWEEN 1815, when, as we have seen, the *Academic Recreations* of the Philolexian Society flourished and failed, and 1868, the date of the first appearance of *Cap and Gown*, there was no literary publication at Columbia. Undergraduate editorial interest went no further, apparently, than the yearly *Catalogue* and the *Columbiad*, the latter evidencing the literary taste and ability of the students only through the editorials and class songs which there appeared. Why this should have been so, is not clear. A former librarian, in a report on the college library, mentions many names of Columbia graduates who have made their mark in contemporary literature. The taste and talent of these men could not in every case have been developed subsequent to their leaving Columbia. It is curious, therefore, that their interests and ambitions should not have led them in their student days to provide the usual undergraduate field for experiment and recognition. The fact, however, only goes to show how far, in the early days, Columbia was from expressing, as she does now, the full, concentrated life and interests of her sons. Edgar Fawcett, whom we have met in his connection with the *Columbiad* of '67, was hailed by Mr. Longfellow, not many years after leaving Columbia, as one of the most promising young writers in America; but in college he practically did nothing that has come down to us. And Mr. Brander Matthews, although he contributed to *Cap and Gown* a few bits of verse, did not write them expressly for this purpose and was never an editor. There was evidently no incentive in those days, such as is now exerted by flourishing departments of English and literature, to practice

writing ; and the stimulus that finally awoke latent ability seems to have come later in life and from without.

That Columbia was very slow on the literary side of her undergraduate development, as compared with other colleges in the country, is shown by the fact that, while it was not until 1868 that a very modest and very crude little publication did appear, many large and flourishing college magazines had long been in the field. The *Yale Literary Monthly* was founded in 1836, and in 1870 it contained sixty-two pages of reading. The *Brunonian* was founded even earlier, and claims now to be the oldest college periodical in the country. There were also magazines at Princeton, Hamilton and Chicago, as well as less pretentious publications at Michigan, Amherst, Harvard, Wesleyan, Trinity, Cornell, the City College and other places.

Here, speaking of intercollegiate journalism, we must make a digression, before coming to *Cap and Gown*, to notice an enterprise in which Columbia was interested, in connection with other institutions of learning. Columbia's participation in the *University Quarterly* in 1860-1 is the sole exception to what has already been said about the lapse in literary interest between 1815 and 1868. The *University Quarterly* was a magazine intended to illustrate undergraduate life and thought throughout the world and to bring into touch the colleges of America and the universities of England and of Europe. Its first name was *The Undergraduate*, but this was dropped after the first number. The magazine was "conducted by an association of collegiate and professional students in the United States and Europe." This association was composed of local boards of editors, that situated at New Haven (Yale University) being a board of compilation, as well as an editorial body. The association had in addition a salaried general secretary, not an undergraduate, who acted as its permanent treasurer and agent. The local editorial boards were appointed by the faculties or chosen among the stu-

dents. At Columbia, J. Howard Van Amringe, then in his senior year, was elected to the first board. And it is Professor Van Amringe to-day who has the only two volumes of the *University Quarterly* that are known to be extant in Columbia circles.

Each number of the magazine contained from 150 to 200 pages. The contents were miscellaneous, but were divided roughly into two sections—namely, essays and news articles. Each college was theoretically supposed to write a news-article quarterly, and these were printed in alphabetical order. The essays were philosophical, literary, historical, academical, etc. Columbia news articles appeared as follows: in April, 1860, a general descriptive account of Columbia College, by J. "Harvard" Van Amringe; in October, 1860, an account of Commencement, by William F. Whitehouse; in January, 1861, "Columbia College Law School," by Professor Theodore W. Dwight; in April, 1861, "Columbia College," by E. Walter West, and "Columbia College Societies," by Wm. M. Van Wagenen; in July, 1861, a very interesting account of early Civil War excitement at Columbia and an account of the visit of Colonel Anderson of Fort Sumter to the College, by C. Sigourney Knox; in October, 1861, another article by Mr. Knox. The essays contributed by Columbia men were as follows: "Academical Ethics," anonymous, in July, 1860; "The Library of Columbia College," by W. A. Jones, M. A., librarian, in January, 1861; "Professional Study," by Abraham Suydam, in April, 1861; "The American College," by Abraham Suydam, in October, 1861.

These articles are all interesting. Their authors were talking not merely to their fellow-students, but to the world; and so their work was done with care and forethought, and may be taken as expressive of what Columbia men were proudest of, and what they regarded as most significant and interesting in their institution's achieve-

ments and ideals. On retrospect, some of these matters of interest and self-congratulation seem curious, perhaps; but this is due to the fate of fashion and progress. A rather remarkable principle for the limitation of a college library is that suggested in Mr. Jones' article on the library:

Of *Prose Fiction*, the first demand of the circulating and the last of the college library proper, unless the humorous sketches of Mr. Irving be included under that head, there is not, excepting the *Waverley Novels*, which are regarded as literary illustrations of history, strictly speaking, an English novel in the library.

He goes on to say that

the only approximation to prose fiction which we have are Lyly's *Euphues*, Patrick's *Pilgrim*; Barclay's *Argenis*; Sidney's *Arcadia*; John Bunch, "the English Rabelais"; Psalmanazar's *Description of the Island of Formosa*.

The *University Quarterly*, so far as we know, and at least so far as Columbia had any connection with it, did not continue after the completion of its second volume; so that in 1861, the golden thread on which the pearls of student thought were to be strung from Harvard to Heidelberg was severed forever.

V CAP AND GOWN.* 1868-1873

The *Cap and Gown* was founded in 1868, a prospectus being issued in April, and the first number appeared in June of that year. The first editors were David B. Ogden, '69 (Managing Editor); W. D. Foulke, '69 (Secretary); S. A. Blatchford, '67; Cadwallader E. Ogden, '67; J. H. Livingston, '69, and Franklin B. Lord, '70.

* The following numbers of *Cap and Gown* are the only ones in the Library: Vol. II, Nos. 5 and 6; Vol. III, No. 1; Vol. V, No. 4. Efforts have been made to complete the files, but without success. If any reader of the *QUARTERLY* knows of the existence of other numbers that can be secured for the completion of the Library's collection of Columbiana, he can do a good service by communicating with the Librarian.

The next year the board was enlarged, and dignified, moreover, with such high-sounding offices as Superintendent of Advertising and Superintendent of Printing. It was this year, 1869-70, too, that Seth Low, *Cap and Gown's* most distinguished editor, joined the staff.

In appearance the paper was an eight-page quarto sheet, $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, double-column, heavily leaded, and with a border. In contents, it was miscellaneous, printing essays, descriptive papers, skits and sketches, verses original and reprinted, intercollegiate news under the head of "shavings," exchange notes, correspondence, records of college affairs and editorials. The quality of the matter will not bear close investigation. It was very crude and boyish—academic in the least desirable sense of the word. The paper was hardly above that which might have been issued from a high school, and seems scarcely to justify the favor in which it was apparently held by the students, judging from mention made of it in contemporary *Columbiads*, save on the supposition that Columbia was then, even as it had been in the days of the *Recreations*, a very great remove from the College, not to say the University, of to-day. Of it the '70 *Columbiad* said in its editorial résumé:

There has been, until of late, a great want of a college paper, but none has made its appearance until, on a sudden, ignoring all opposition and difficulty, there sprang into existence the *Cap and Gown*, which was immediately hailed with delight by the whole college. So soon did it become universally popular that it seemed more like a pamphlet of years' standing than an entirely new publication. At present its contributors are many, and its pages filled with wit and humor, poetry and prose, and as such it cannot fail to recommend itself to all true lovers of college literature.

It may have been partly the name which recommended it; because, as a later *Columbiad* says, it seemed to keep in memory the old custom of "cap and gown," which, as tending to facilitate and thus to encourage cheating at exami-

nations, had been abolished just previous to the founding of the paper and, although the decree forbidding the wearing of the academic garb was afterwards repealed, had never again been generally established. It must also have been a pleasant novelty to have, in the new paper, a medium for the expression of student opinion and for open criticism of the faculty and of the administration of the college, which at Columbia has always been cherished as a privilege no less dear and inalienable than those conceded in Magna Charta and the English Constitution. At this time the chief topic for editorial discussion was the "New System," as it was called, under which marks and restrictions in scholarship and discipline were abolished, and Columbia posed as a pioneer in the matter of liberty for students. The new system, however, was chiefly conspicuous as a failure; and a compromise system, which required examination, obligatory attendance and recitations, and a class rating according to any system a professor might individually choose, was adopted and printed in *Cap and Gown*.

By way of enlivening this account, we now reprint, with the author's very reluctant permission, one of the two pieces of verse by "J. B. M." (Professor Brander Matthews), to be found in the copies of *Cap and Gown* on file in the library. It is an imitation of Hood, and is entitled "The Wail of the Broken-Hearted." The other, which we do not print, is a piece of macaronic verse in six languages and "eight spasms."

" I loved that maid, and hoped to make
Her mine, and mine alone !
But now—my hopes are dashed, alas !
My pretty dream has flown.
Each time I called I found my fair
Would by the piano be ;
She played me many a piece by Liszt,
But ne'er would list to me.
In silence then I swore an oath
That I'd no more be dumb ;
Like champagne then I tried to pop,

Like champagne she was Mumm.
 I showed her all my hopes, my life,
 Each dream howe'er minute ;
 I told her how I'd studied law
 And hoped to gain my suit ;
 She said she saw I'd studied law,
 She told it from afar,
 And said that it was evident
 I'd practised at the bar !
 She called me vain and said my cheek
 She could not understand ;
 And though I ne'er could Her-mann be,
 She'd show me slight of hand.
 'Twas but too true ! within one week,
 The space of seven days,
 She married an ugly gamboleer,
 A man of winning ways.
 I've told my woes in dismal prose,
 I've tried to rage and curse :
 But now 'tis time to try in rhyme,
 And go from bad to verse."

Whatever the *Columbiad* might say favorably of *Cap and Gown*, the fact soon became apparent that the new paper was not on a paying basis ; for advertisements were few, and the subscription list was small. It was seen that a new and broader policy was necessary for its continued existence. Hitherto it had been purely a School of Arts organ ; but in the autumn of 1873 advances were made to the Laboratory Association of the School of Mines, toward securing the coöperation of that body in publishing and editing the paper. On coming to an agreement that a more representative name should be chosen, that there should be entire equality between the Mines and Arts editors and also that its new editors should bring in fifty new subscriptions, in earnest of their serious interest in the welfare of the paper, an arrangement was brought about by which five Mines men, including the now Professor F. R. Hutton, were taken on the staff. The name was changed from *Cap and Gown* to *Acta Columbiana*, and under this style it started on a new career of twelve years' duration, or until 1885.

W. A. BRADLEY

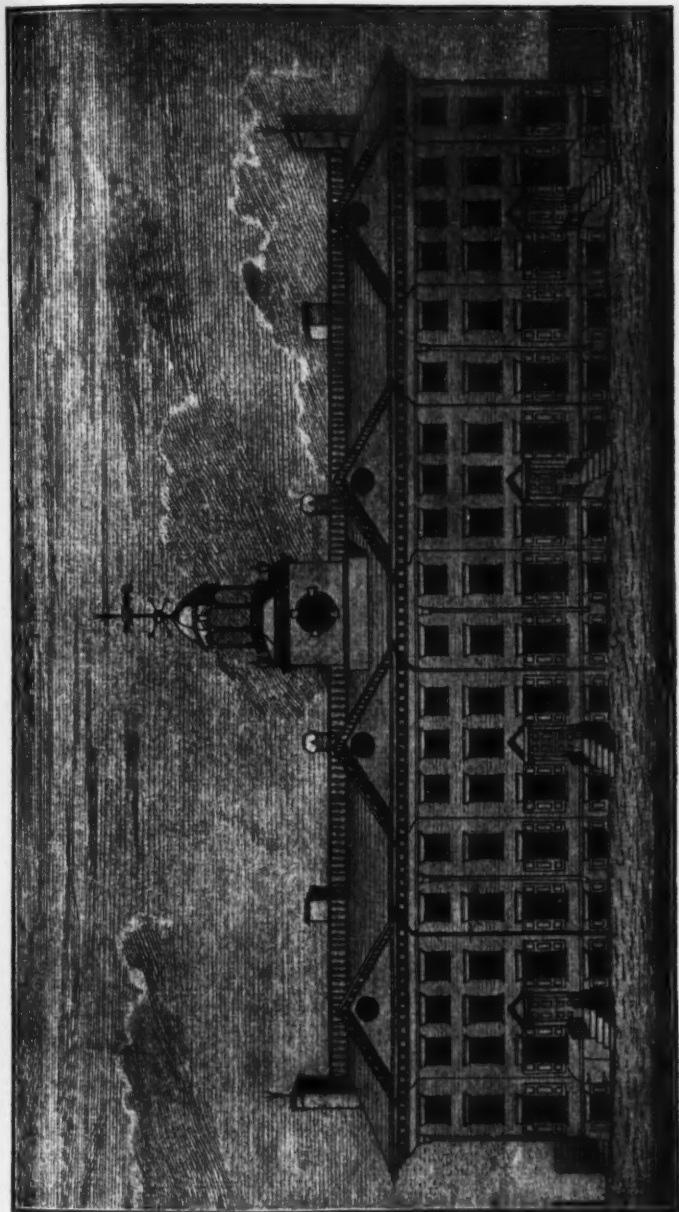
COLUMBIA COLLEGE IN 1787

THE following excerpt from the *Life, Journal and Correspondence of the Rev. Manassah Cutler* (vol. ii., pp. 239-40), may be of interest to Columbia men of the present generation. To give this excerpt from Dr. Cutler's diary its proper historical setting, it may suffice to remark that in the early summer of 1787 Dr. Cutler had come to New York city to make application of Congress for the purchase of lands in the Northwest Territory, in behalf of the Ohio Company, of which he was one of the chief promoters. While in the city, he was variously entertained; and among the places of interest visited by him was the recently reorganized Columbia College. His impressions of that visit have been preserved for us in the following quaint extract from his journal:

Tuesday, July 10 [1787] . . . Called on Dr. Crosby, in company with Mr. Hazard. The Doctor is Professor of Midwifery in Columbia College, in this city, and was so polite as to invite me to visit the college and introduce me to the Governors. The College is built of stone, in an elegant style, three stories high, with three cross entries. In front is a square and spacious yard, with a very high fence. There is a flight of steps up to each entry. The building is very long and wide. At the west end is the hall in front and the dining-room in the rear, with only a partition between them. In the second story over the hall is the library. It was once large, but most of the books were pillaged by the British soldiery, and the greater part of the shelves are now empty. Here I found a number of volumes of Dr. Hill's *Natural History*.

It consists of thirty volumes, in large folios but the greater part of them were carried off by the British.* This is the fate of war. The engravings of the plates are well executed and it is the best work of that voluminous writer. It cost one hundred guineas, and is the only set ever imported to America. On the

* Our library catalogue accounts for the presence of volumes I and III of this work.



KING'S COLLEGE

REPRODUCTION OF A VIEW PUBLISHED IN 1790



opposite side is the apparatus chamber, but this suffered the same fate with the library, and few articles, and those of little consideration, remain. In the third story, over the library, is the chamber where the Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy delivers his lectures and instructs the class in mathematics.* It is very prettily prepared for the purpose. He is an agreeable gentleman and appeared to be well informed in the line of his professorship.

Adjoining this chamber is the apparatus which he uses in the course of his instruction. It is new and very elegant, consisting of a small reflecting achromatic telescope†, a fine compound microscope, a camera obscura on a new plan, a complete apparatus of mechanical powers,‡ a new set of two feet globes and several other instruments. I was much pleased with a new constructed compass, so formed as to take azimuths to show the dip of the needle and variations, with an instrument adjusted to it for taking bearings and altitudes.§ It cost sixty guineas. Here was an electrical machine,|| but of little value in making experiments on the large scale.

* John Kemp, LL.D., occupied the chair of mathematics in 1787.

† Dr. Cutler meant either a "reflecting telescope" or an "achromatic telescope"; or perhaps he confused the two. Professor Rees informs me that the astronomical department still possesses an old reflecting telescope dating back prior to the year 1787. Professor Hallock also states that the physics department possesses an achromatic telescope dating back to pre-Revolutionary times. This latter telescope is the so-called "Washington telescope," which, according to tradition, was borrowed from the College by General Washington for use during the campaign about New York. It is related that Washington particularly liked this telescope, because of its fine power.

‡ Mr. Pfister has shown me portions of an ancient-looking set of mechanical powers, belonging to the department of mechanics, which apparently belong to this early period.

§ Two old instruments still in the possession of the University approximate this description. The one, in the possession of the astronomical department, was made by an instrument-maker "*to His Majesty, K. G. III.*" The other, an old theodolite in the museum of the physics department, bears the following inscription: "THE GIFT OF HIS EXCELLENCY, WM. TRYON, GOVERNOUR OF NEW-YORK, TO KINGS COLLEGE, JANUARY 1ST, 1773."

|| Professor Rood recalls the presence of this old machine in his department. It was a static machine having a plate about two feet in diameter.

There are about 150 students in the college.* Dr. Sam. Johnson,† of Connecticut, was lately elected ‡ President, as successor to his father, the late President, but has not yet accepted § the invitation. The presiding Professor || is a Dutchman, but [sic] very polite, and invited us to his chamber at the opposite end of the college, where he resides with his wife and family in a very pretty style.¶ I was pleased with the college, and the civilities and attention of the Governors. It stands in a fine, airy situation, towards North River, just in the edge of the city.**

[GEORGE B. GERMANN]

About twenty-five years ago, by resolution of the trustees, it was presented to some southern institution of learning, after having been put in order by Professor Rood.

* President Moore's *Historical Sketch of Columbia College* (p. 70) indicates that, at the time of President Johnson's accession in the fall of 1787, thirty-nine students were enrolled in the College.

† William Samuel Johnson, S. T. D.

‡ May 8, 1787.

§ Accepted November 12, 1787.

|| It will be recalled that during the period between 1784 and 1787, Columbia College had no president. The professors in turn performed the duties of the office.

¶ Thinking that it might be of interest to ascertain the identity of this presiding professor, who apparently did not find politeness to be incompatible with the virility of Dutch blood, I have consulted with Professor Van Amringe relative to this matter. Professor Van Amringe is of the firm conviction that the professor referred to was John Daniel Gross, S. T. D. (Professor of Geography and the German Language, 1784-1795, and Professor of Moral Philosophy, 1787-1795). Dr. Gross was a man of great power in the College in those days, evidently the most influential man on the faculty. The contributing circumstances, taken in connection with our chronicler's terse characterization, are the criteria for our identification.

** The college property consisted of the land situated within the limits of Barclay and Murray streets, Church street and the river. The College building was situated about one hundred and fifty yards from the Hudson River shore line of those days.

A NEW PLAN OF ADMISSION TO COLLEGE

DURING the last academic year a movement was started which seems likely to have an important bearing upon the subject of college entrance examinations, at least in the Middle States and Maryland. I refer to the establishment, under the auspices of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools in the Middle States and Maryland, of a College Entrance Examination Board, which is to hold examinations at convenient points in the month of June, its certificates to be accepted by the participating colleges in lieu of their own local examinations.

The initial steps were taken at a meeting of the association held at Trenton, N. J., December 12, 1899. At this meeting the plan of a joint examination board was discussed, the idea was approved and appropriate resolutions were passed. In pursuance of the resolutions, a conference was called and was held at Columbia University on December 22. This conference, under the chairmanship of President Low, voted in favor of the creation of such a board as had been contemplated by the Trenton resolutions, and appointed a sub-committee to draw up a plan of organization and a definition of requirements. This sub-committee, consisting of Professor N. M. Butler, of Columbia, Professor A. F. West, of Princeton, Professor H. S. White, of Cornell, Dr. E. J. Goodwin, principal of one of New York high schools, and Mr. Wilson Farrand, of the Newark Academy, was recommended to take the "Report of the National Educational Association on College Entrance Requirements" as a guide in its deliberations and to secure, by conference or otherwise, information concerning systems of examinations in this and other countries.

On the 12th of May the committee, after a long and careful study of its problem, submitted a plan of organization for the proposed board, and a definition of require-

ments in certain subjects (see below). The definitions follow the model recommended and are too long to print here. The plan of organization is as follows:

1. There is hereby established a College Entrance Examination Board, to consist of the President, or an authorized representative, of each college or university in the Middle States and Maryland which has a freshman, or entering, class of not fewer than fifty students (courses in arts and in sciences to be reckoned together for this purpose), and of five representatives of secondary schools of the Middle States and Maryland, to be chosen annually by the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, or in such manner as that Association shall direct.

2. This Board shall organize by the election of a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary and a treasurer. The secretary and the treasurer need not be members of the Board.

3. The Board shall choose annually an executive committee to consist of five members, including at least one representative of the secondary schools, which shall have such powers and duties as the Board may, from time to time, determine.

4. This Board shall have power, from time to time, to adopt and publish a statement of the ground which should be covered and of the aims which should be sought by secondary school teaching in each of the following subjects (and in such others as may be desirable), and a plan of examination suitable as a test for admission to college: botany, chemistry, English, French, German, Greek, history, Latin, mathematics, physics, zoölogy.

5. Not later than December of each academic year, this Board shall designate for each subject named in section 4 a college teacher to act as chief examiner, and one additional college teacher and one secondary school teacher to act as associate examiners, and shall fix their compensation. It shall be the duty of the examiners so appointed to prepare examination questions, or other appropriate tests, in the several subjects, to be used at the annual examinations to be held under the direction of the College Entrance Examination Board. When the several question papers, or other tests, have been agreed on by the respective groups of examiners, they shall be submitted for approval or revision to a committee, to consist of the chief examiners and the five representatives of the secondary schools upon the College Entrance Examination Board. The action of this committee of revision shall be final.

6. Not later than May of each academic year the Board shall appoint a staff of readers to inspect and give a rating to the answer-books, or other tests, offered at the examinations, and shall fix their compensation. Both college and secondary school teachers shall be eligible for such appointments.

7. The examination papers shall be transmitted, as soon as adopted by the committee of revision, to the secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board, and shall be printed and distributed, under his direction, to such examination centers and in accordance with such regulations as the College Entrance Examination Board may from time to time determine.

8. The examinations shall be held at such times, in such places and under such supervision as the College Entrance Examination Board, or its executive committee may, from year to year, determine.

9. Immediately on the completion of an examination, the answer-books, or other records, shall be forwarded in sealed packages to the secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board, who shall assign them for inspection and rating to such readers as the Board or its executive committee may have chosen. The answer-books and other records, together with the rating accorded them, shall be returned by the reader within one week after their receipt, to the secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board, who shall issue a certificate as to the name, residence and age of the candidate; the name of the school last attended or, if privately taught, the name of the last teacher; the subjects in which examinations were taken; the rating accorded in each subject; and the place and date of the examination.

10. Answer-books shall be marked on a scale of 100, books marked from 100 to 90 being rated as excellent, from 90 to 75 as good, from 75 to 60 as fair, from 60 to 50 as poor, and below 50 as very poor. No answer-book shall be finally marked below 60 until it has been passed upon by two readers. Both marks and rating shall appear on the certificate. No revision of any answer-book will be made after its rating has been determined. All books marked below 60 shall be kept for two years. At any time within that period they will be sent, at the request of the candidate, to any designated college.

11. Before admission to examination in any year each candidate shall pay a fee of \$5 and shall receive a receipt therefor. The amount of such fees, together with a correct list of the candidates—their names, addresses, ages and schools (or teachers)—shall be transmitted, together with the answer books and other records, to the secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board, who shall pay over the amount received in fees to the treasurer.

12. Salaries, bills and other claims against the Board shall be paid by the treasurer, on the warrant of the chairman of the executive committee.

13. This board shall have power to amend its plan of organization and constitution by a two-thirds vote of those present at any meeting, provided due notice of the proposed change has been given in the call for the meeting.

Such is the plan which it is proposed to put into opera-

tion next year, it having been matured too late in the season for the preparation of question-papers and the holding of examinations in June, 1900. How it will work in practice and what it may lead to, are, of course, questions for the future. But, in view of its distinguished authorship and support, and of the great care with which the details have been worked out, there can be little doubt of its practicability, though minor difficulties of administration may perhaps develop at the outset. The plan has already been accepted by a large number of representative colleges, including Columbia and Barnard. Among the good results that may reasonably be expected from its operation are the following:

In the first place, it insures a uniform definition of requirements and uniform tests for admission to all the participating colleges. This will greatly promote, not only the convenience of the secondary schools, but also the efficiency of their instruction. There will be no room for the belief, or even for the suspicion, that the examinations of one college are either easier or more difficult than those of any other. It is true that the new board will be a board of examinations only—that is, it will not admit the candidate to any particular college, but merely certify that he has passed such and such examinations, with such and such ratings. It will then be for each college to determine for itself how many and what counts it will require for admission to its own ranks. In practice, however, it can hardly fail to come about that the standard of admission will be substantially the same everywhere.

In the second place, it provides for participation by secondary teachers in the preparation of the tests which are to determine the fitness of their pupils to enter college. This is an important step in the right direction. No one else knows so well as the intelligent schoolman what pupils can reasonably be expected to accomplish in their school course. It has often been charged that the colleges

are apt to intrust the business of their entrance examinations to young specialists, fresh from graduate work, who know much about their science, but not very much about what is humanly possible in the teaching of it to boys and girls in the secondary school. Under the proposed system there will be no room for this charge. The papers will always be prepared by a broad-minded commission, consisting of experts, not only in knowledge but also in teaching. Necessarily the new arrangement will lead to a closer relation between the colleges and the secondary schools, and to fruitful discussion of their common problems.

Again, it may be expected that the plan will promote the convenience of candidates, by bringing the examinations near to them. It may even result eventually in relieving the colleges altogether from the necessity of holding formal entrance examinations at the end of the school year.

Finally, since the provisions adopted for the Middle States and Maryland are substantially those recommended by the National Educational Association, we may confidently look forward to such an extension of the system as will make it possible for the graduate of any good American school to enter any American college,—and this will be a great gain.

CALVIN THOMAS

COLUMBIA AND THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

THE meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Columbia during the last week in June, may be cited as an evidence of the increasing participation of our University in matters pertaining to the development of science in this country. An examination of the relation of Columbia to the higher officers in the Association reveals some interesting facts, which are presented herewith.

In 1854 John Torrey, at that time professor of chemistry and botany in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and for many years perhaps the most active scientist connected with Columbia, was chosen president of the American Association, succeeding J. D. Dana, of Yale University, in that high office, which he was the first Columbia man to fill.

At the Newport meeting of the Association, held in 1860, F. A. P. Barnard, then chancellor of the University of Mississippi, was chosen its president. The Civil War intervened, and six years later he presided over the meeting held in Buffalo, having in the meanwhile been chosen president of Columbia College. Our much beloved Newberry, who had been recently called to the charge of the department of geology in the Columbia School of Mines, succeeded Barnard and presided over the meeting held in Burlington, Iowa, in 1867. Till the day of his ever-to-be-regretted death, the American Association had no firmer or truer friend than John S. Newberry.

Ogden N. Rood, then professor of physics in the College and now head of that department in the University, was vice-president of the Association at its Salem meeting in 1869. It is to be regretted that in recent years Professor Rood has not been a more frequent attendant at the annual meetings of the Association, for otherwise his splendid contributions to science would have gained for him advancement to its highest office.

Coming to the names of those who have filled the office of vice-president and chairman of a section, we find that in 1882 H. C. Bolton, '62, presided over the section of chemistry. Eleven years later H. F. Osborn, who fills the chair of biology in Columbia, presided over section F, on zoology. N. L. Britton, S. of M., '79, was chosen to preside in 1896 over the section of botany.

It was not until thirty years after Newberry had held the office of president of the American Association that we find

an alumnus of Columbia chosen as one of his successors. In 1896 Wolcott Gibbs, '49, the Nestor of American scientists and America's first chemist, was elected to the presidency. He was not able to be present at the meeting held in Detroit, owing to ill health, but at the jubilee meeting held in Boston in 1898, he presided at the opening session and delivered his retiring address.

It was also in 1898 that J. McKeen Cattell, our professor of psychology, presided over the section on anthropology. The section on social and economic science was presided over in 1899 by Marcus Benjamin, S. of M., '78, who, owing to the absence of his successor from the meeting this year, was again chosen to preside over the section.

For the meeting held this year, R. Woodward, the able dean of Columbia's Faculty of Pure Science and its professor of mechanics, who had been treasurer of the Association since 1894, was chosen president, and thus it came about that at the meeting held in our University one of our most distinguished professors presided.

Among those who have held the office of general secretary of the Association are the following Columbia men: Wolcott Gibbs, '49, in 1855; H. C. Bolton, '62, in 1878, 1879 and 1890; and J. K. Rees, '72, in 1880. H. C. Bolton, '62, and William Hallock, '79, have been secretaries of the council—in 1889 and 1899, respectively.

The Columbia graduates or officers who have been secretary of a "section" include: H. C. Bolton, '62, of the sub-section of chemistry, in 1876; J. K. Rees, '72, of the section of mathematics and physics, in 1879; William Hallock, '79, of physics, in 1899; A. A. Julien, of geology and geography, in 1883; Arthur Hollick, '79, S. of M., of geology and geography, in 1899; D. T. McDougal, of botany, in 1900; and Marcus Benjamin, '78, S. of M., of social and economic science, in 1898.

MARCUS BENJAMIN

EDITORIALS

Even the modest man may properly value his industry and his good intentions; and these are the merits upon which the QUARTERLY, which closes its second volume with this number, would rest its principal claim to recognition.

The Quarterly Starting some ten years ago as an official *Bulletin*, it has grown with Columbia's growth and become very much more than an official record. It aims to reflect the life of the University, not only in those aspects which are of interest mainly or exclusively to academic teachers, but also in such as appeal to the alumni and to the educated public at large. From the nature of the case, it looks out upon educational questions from the Columbia point of view and its articles are primarily for home consumption. At the same time, however, it recognizes the growing solidarity of higher educational interests in the United States and aims, accordingly, to present our local affairs in such a manner as to light up the path of all who are facing similar problems anywhere. As an illustration of what is meant by this remark, we may refer to Professor Ware's admirable article in the June number, with its illuminative comparison of the Columbia School of Architecture and the French *École des Beaux Arts*. One who reads that article perceives clearly the spirit of the new Columbia: it has its eye upon the best practice in the world, but it recognizes that we Americans have our own character and our own conditions. Salvation must come neither by Gallicizing nor by Teutonizing, but by following the apostolic maxim to prove all things and hold fast that which is good. Professor Ware's contribution is an excellent example of the kind of educational discussion which is appropriate to the columns of this journal.

Last year an able pundit in the Northeast propounded the idea that the teaching of women by men is a dangerous business—that it leads, slowly perhaps but surely, to intellectual asthenia.

Gynæcophobia The discovery was not so promptly accepted at its face value as that of Professor Röntgen: it met with adverse criticism even in the immediate region of its

provenience. While the battle was on, the *QUARTERLY* maintained a discreet silence, confident that, if a new bacillus had really been hunted down or a new ptomaine isolated, the fact would soon emerge clearly from the logomachy of our neighbors; and then we should have been ashamed, had we taken sides prematurely with the cohorts of Angra-Mainyus. Privately we had our doubts, but, like the owl, we kept up a deal of thinking; we sedulously went into ourselves, as the Germans say, and we scrutinized very closely the symptoms of colleagues known to have been much addicted to the teaching of women. Once or twice we thought we had found signs of mental decadence, but in the end it proved very difficult to segregate these symptoms from those of ordinary laziness or from those which sometimes follow the long-continued teaching even of the sex that votes. The whole thing was very perplexing; and what made it more so was the absence of definite scientific information as to the precise mode in which the malady gets in its deadly work. Finally we gave it up, concluding provisionally that the pundit has not made out a perfect case—perfect, that is, as a general induction. It seems undeniable that some men grow soft in the teaching of some women; but it may be doubted whether the paresis is ever strictly intellectual, and even in the most acute cases it is seldom permanent. Let us, then, not be scared. Woman is proverbially various and mutable; perhaps, therefore, even if she is dangerous now, she may cease to be so after a while. It is best to look on the bright side of things. Professorial life has trouble enough as it is, without our having to invent and use a special prophylactic against women.

As regards one part of the *QUARTERLY*'s mission there is, perhaps, little ground for self-complacency. The department of alumni news is not yet what we should like to see it. If

College Loyalty this is our fault we court the faithful wound
of the friend who will point out wherein
we have been remiss. We are compelled to rely largely upon
chance items in the newspapers and upon such reports as are
sent to us by class secretaries. These reports, however, are

few and meager; for many classes have no organization and hold no reunions. Perhaps the class tie is in some cases not strong enough to make reunions worth while. Whether the keeping up of class associations is pleasant and profitable, or not, depends upon circumstances: upon that point we have nothing to urge in an abstract and general way. But with the sentiment of college loyalty it is different: that is surely worth something—worth keeping alive, even at some cost of time and trouble. To prove this proposition in cold logic might perhaps be a little difficult, but it needs no proof for most of us.

The good of college life consists not only in its formal discipline—the courses taken, the examinations passed and the honors won—but also in its associations. A distinguished son of Harvard, who died recently full of years and honors, once observed to the writer of these lines that what he had got from his teachers had been, so far as he could see, of little use to him, but what he had got from his fellow-students had been priceless. Not all college men, we hope, would state the case thus strongly, especially in these latter days of liberty in the choice of studies; but it is still true, and it always will be true, that the incidental associations of college life constitute a large part of its value. And if this is so, then it must be worth while to cherish those associations. That the sentiment of college loyalty is not conspicuously strong among Columbia men, is a fact which has its easy historical explanation. There has been, in the past, but little of communal college life. The college was lost in a big city. But as time passes, this need will be more fully met; and since the prestige of the University is destined to give increasing value to all Columbia degrees, it would seem in order to plead for a hearty renaissance of college sentiment. And we should like to have the *QUARTERLY* regarded as the natural organ of that sentiment.

In this number is presented a list of the formal publications of all kinds for which the University and its officers were in any way responsible during the last academic year. While this record is probably more nearly complete and accurate than any previous list of Columbia

publications, it is undoubtedly far from perfect; and the QUARTERLY will be glad to receive suggestions, as to omissions, additions and corrections, for the improvement of similar lists which may be published hereafter.

The preparation of this bibliography has been an arduous and, in many respects, a thankless task; but even a cursory examination of it will suggest many interesting conclusions as to the activity and the influence of individuals and departments within the University, as well as of the institution as a whole. It would, of course, be absurd to claim that publications alone furnish any sufficient indication of the usefulness of either an individual or an institution; but, nevertheless, this test, when fairly applied, may yield significant results. The bibliography is worthy of very careful consideration.

At the June meeting of the Trustees the gratifying information was made public that an anonymous donor desired to present to the University a building for the use of the students. The purposes which the building is intended to serve are explained in a letter from the donor as follows:

I desire to erect, free of expense to Columbia University, a building to be placed under the charge of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York, subject to the reserved right of control of the Trustees of the University, to be used for the development of the spiritual, philanthropic and religious life of the University. I suggest that the building be placed under the care and direction of the Young Men's Christian Association, because this association is a permanent organization, because it is engaged in the conduct of similar work in many colleges and because in this way the results I desire to obtain seems to me most likely to be permanently secured.

On the other hand, it is my desire that the building should not be used for distinctly dogmatic or denominational teaching; but I want the charter under which it is to be administered to be so broadly interpreted as to permit organizations of Roman Catholic students or of Hebrew students, whose objects are to promote the spiritual and religious life of such students, to hold their meetings in this building as freely as any others. In a word, my desire is that the building should be to Columbia what Barnes Hall is to Cornell, what the Phillips Brooks House is to Harvard, or what the parish house is to a city church—a centre of religious and philanthropic activity.

The Young Men's Christian Association may grant the privilege of the use of the building, subject to the approval of the University authorities, from time to time, for concerts, lectures, debates and other purposes, which do not conflict with the primary purpose of the building and the regular work of the Association.

It is understood that the work of the Association shall have precedence of all other uses of the building. The University has made ample provision for the intellectual and physical training of its students. My desire is to make this contribution to the development of the spiritual side of the student's life, in the confident assurance that this purpose will be heartily responded to by the Trustees of the University.

If in the erection and administration of the building the University authorities are governed, as they doubtless will be, by the broad and liberal-minded intentions of its founder, it will at once become an influential element in the life of the students—one that will grow in importance, as dormitories are built and the number of students living on or near the University grounds increases. In making this gift, the donor has evinced his recognition and appreciation of the influence which the University can and should exert upon its students, apart from any formal instruction—an influence which, it may almost be said, has become appreciable at Columbia only since the establishment of the University upon Morningside Heights, but which has developed to a marked degree during the past few years and which cannot but be greatly strengthened by this acquisition.

A Students Hall was included in the general building plan adopted by the Trustees; and the site indicated upon this plan, adjacent to the Engineering Building, has been assigned to the building now to be erected. Detailed plans, already prepared and approved, show that the building, to be constructed of dull red brick and Indiana limestone, will be of classic style, the principal approach being a broad flight of steps and a portico facing the Library. The design of the portico will be repeated on the other three sides and the building will be surmounted by a low dome. The entrance will be through a reception room, which is intended to serve as a conversation room and gathering place for students. This floor will also contain a reading room and several smaller rooms for classes or committees. From the reception room a flight of stairs will lead up to the hall, which will have a seating capacity of about five hundred and will be

adapted for meetings, public lectures and concerts. The basement, which will be entered by a door facing on Broadway, will contain two large rooms for the use of women, a large and a small committee room; the private rooms of the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and dressing rooms. It will at once be seen that a building containing rooms adapted for so many uses now unprovided for will be a most valuable acquisition.

The announcement was made by the President on Commencement Day that the construction of the first story of University Hall would be commenced during the summer; and it may be

University Hall confidently anticipated that at the next commencement the alumni will be able to assemble in the hall which is to be their gift to the University. Incomplete as it will necessarily be, since only one story of the building is to be constructed at the present time, the possession of a hall of sufficient capacity to seat four or five hundred will be an acquisition of immense importance, both to the alumni as a body and to the University, not only as a place of meeting, but as a recognition of the alumni as part and parcel of the University.

The floor plan, which is printed on another page, shows that the dimensions of the hall are 64 feet in width by 118 in length; and a sketch of the interior, also published in this number, indicates that in size and dignity it will equal the dining halls of the great English universities. The ceiling, which will have a height of about sixty feet, measured to the apex of the barrel vault, will be pierced on each side by four large semi-circular windows, which, with a window of similar form in the south wall, will afford ample light. Corridors surrounding the hall on three sides will furnish access through doors at the southerly end of the hall and on each side. Above the south corridor is a gallery, which is shown in the sketch. The wall space below the gallery is to be wainscotted, as are all the walls, to a height of some twelve or fourteen feet.

In preparing the plans, great pains have been taken to secure prompt and convenient service. A large pantry has been placed at the north end of the hall, and beyond the pantry, in the present temporary arrangement, is the kitchen; but when the build-

ing is completed, it is intended that the kitchen shall be under the roof, immediately above the pantry. The smaller rooms at the sides will also eventually be available for dining rooms, although at the present time the greater part of this space will probably be needed for other University purposes. The offices of the Bursar, the Registrar and the Superintendent, will open on the semi-circular corridor surrounding the large lecture hall which is to occupy the space immediately above the gymnasium. Eventually the lecture hall and the space above these offices will all form part of the University theatre.

An idea of the external appearance of the completed building may be gathered from the sketch of the portico and south front which forms our frontispiece, and the design gives every assurance that it will be a very beautiful feature of the Quadrangle. It is not to be expected, however, that the building will be a pleasing architectural feature in its partially completed condition. On the contrary, its lack of proportion and its temporary wooden roof will, it is to be feared, render it quite the reverse; but the practical advantages to be secured and the assurance of progress which the rising walls will afford should far more than compensate for any artistic defects. It is to be hoped that the work, once well begun, may speedily be carried to its full completion.

It is difficult to estimate correctly the vast changes that will come to this city on the completion of the proposed facilities for rapid transit. But it is not at all difficult to understand that it

Columbia's Interest in Rapid Transit will mean very much indeed for this University. When it is possible to reach the Brooklyn Bridge in fifteen or twenty minutes, Columbia will practically have extended its main entrance to the Manhattan end of that great highway to Brooklyn. Morningside and Washington Heights and the territory beyond the Harlem will at once become favorite residence property, and Columbia will be at the very centre of this new life. With genuine rapid transit in 1905, the year 1910 should see five thousand students in the various departments of the University. This means that we cannot begin the erection of the new buildings any too soon—in fact, it is now doubtful whether we can possibly begin this work soon enough.

THE UNIVERSITY

The **June entrance examinations** brought out a total of 592 candidates, an increase of 121 over June, 1899.

June Entrance Examinations	Candidates		Class
	1899	1900	1899
Columbia	173	208	119
Applied Science	198	227	222
Barnard College	100	156	54
Teachers College		1	
Total	471	592	395

While predictions are dangerous, these data make it not improbable that the incoming classes may number a hundred more students than last year. Columbia College shows not only an increase in the number of candidates taking final examinations, but also an increase of over a third in the candidates taking "preliminaries"—an encouraging sign as regards the entering class for next year. Barnard College, moreover, had twice as many candidates as last year taking final examinations. This makes possible a correspondingly large Freshman class—perhaps a hundred students, or as many as Columbia College received only three or four years ago.

* * *

The following statistical information relating to the **recipients of higher degrees at the recent Commencement** may be of interest. Of the 107 persons who were made Masters of Arts, a little more than one-third were New Yorkers, 29 having taken their first degree at Columbia, 11 at the College of the City of New York and 2 at New York University. Among the others, Cornell had 6 representatives; Amherst, 4; Michigan, Yale and Wellesley, each 3; and Harvard, 2. It is noteworthy that of the 21 Doctors of Philosophy only one had taken a bachelor's degree at Columbia. The subjoined table indicates the chief specialties of the successful candidates:

Major subjects	M. A.		Ph. D.		Major subjects	M. A.		Ph. D.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women
Administrative law . . .	1		1		Mathematics	1	1		
American history . . .	10	2	1	1	Mechanical eng'ring . .	1			
Astronomy	1				Medicine	6			
Botany	1	2	2		Metallurgy	1			
Chemistry	5	2	2		Mining engineering . .	1			
Comp. literature . . .	2				Music	1			
Constitutional law . .	9				Philosophy	3			
Education	7	5	3		Physics	4		1	
English language and literature	2	1	1		Political economy and finance	6	1	1	
European history . . .		2			Political philosophy . .			1	
Germanic languages . .	2	3	1		Psychology	1			
Greek language and literature	1	1			Roman law and com- parative jurisprudence .	1			
Indo-Iranian lang's . .			1		Romance languages . .			1	
International law . . .	2				Semitic languages . . .	1		1	
Latin language and literature	2	3	1		Sociology and statis . .	5			
Literature	4	2			Zoölogy			2	
					Total	82	25	20	1

* * *

As an indication of the prominence of the United States in educational matters, the recent **award of honors at the Paris Exposition** is highly gratifying. France naturally contributed by far the largest number of exhibits, namely, 550 out of a total of 900, while the United States sent 70. Twenty-seven grand prizes were given to French exhibits, 9 to the United States and 28 to all other countries. France received 44 gold prizes, the United States 9 and all other countries 39. No one country except France gained so many awards as the United States.

By mutual agreement, the principal American universities presented a collective exhibit, each being represented by its strongest departments; and among those which have received official recognition and distinction are Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Yale, Princeton, Chicago, Cornell and California. The exhibit furnished by Columbia, consisting of photographs and publications of the University and full particulars as to the department of psychology, Teachers College and the higher normal schools, received a gold medal.

The services of Dr. Butler as editor of the volumes on *Education in the United States*, which formed a part of the government exhibit, received special recognition as of distinguished merit. Silver medals were awarded to Professors Perry and Cattell, for their contributions to the same work on "The American University" and "Scientific Associations." A gold medal was awarded to the *Educational Review*. We have, therefore, good reason to feel that Columbia contributed her full share to an exhibit which, as a whole, has brought so much honor to the United States.

* * *

Evidence of the growth of Teachers College is seen in the appointment of Dr. Gonzalez Lodge, as professor of Latin and Greek. This appointment virtually completes the list of full professors to be appointed by Teachers College and brings to the University one of the ablest scholars of the country.

Since 1889 Professor Lodge has been head of the Latin department in Bryn Mawr College; but, as student and fellow in Johns Hopkins University and afterwards as professor of Greek in Davidson College, he has given ample evidence of his interest and ability in the Greek language and literature. In 1891 he published an edition of the *Gorgias* of Plato; and in 1894, in collaboration with Professor Gildersleeve, he brought out a revision of Gildersleeve's *Latin Grammar*. A school edition of the Gildersleeve-Lodge *Latin Grammar* was issued in 1898, and in 1899 the Gildersleeve-Lodge *Latin Composition*. He is also the managing editor of the Gildersleeve-Lodge Latin series, started some five years ago, of which six books have already been issued.

Professor Lodge's scholarship, knowledge of school affairs and ability as a teacher eminently qualify him for the position he will occupy in Teachers College and in the Faculty of Philosophy. His courses, as announced for the present year, are: a teachers course in Latin (2 hours), a teachers course in Greek (2 hours) and a course on Greek and Latin Syntax (2 hours). These courses are open only to graduate students and to specially qualified seniors.

A most desirable change in the administration of the University has been effected in the establishment of the office of Registrar, distinct from that of Bursar. Hereafter all the records of the University relating to students, matriculations and examinations will be concentrated in this office, which will also have charge of the alumni records and mailing lists. This arrangement will greatly relieve the President's and the Bursar's offices, already overburdened with detail work, and will render it possible to keep complete and systematic records, readily available for all purposes. The President has been fortunate in securing Dr. George B. Germann to take charge of the office; and Dr. Germann's thorough knowledge of the workings of the College and of the University, derived from his experience as an undergraduate, a graduate student and an instructor, will enable him to administer it with the greatest efficiency and usefulness.

* * *

Prof. H. F. Osborn was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences at its last meeting, and he has recently received the distinguished honor of being appointed paleontologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, to succeed the late Professor Marsh.—Prof. C. F. Chandler has received the degree of D.Sc. from Oxford University.—Prof. H. G. Lord was honored with the degree of A.M. at the recent commencement of Amherst College.

COMMUNICATIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY:

Sir :—Three years' experience of the new site has afforded a pretty thorough test of its advantages and drawbacks. The advantages are manifest, and have been well canvassed in the several University publications. The drawbacks are chiefly those pertaining, not to this special location, but to the city at large. The chief of these is the dispersion of the interests and associations of those who compose the University, and the scarcity of opportunities for bringing together the widely-scattered members of its staff of teachers. This is a double loss; for the professors and instructors lose the benefit of intimate mutual acquaintance

and of contact between the several diverse circles of University life and thought, and the University suffers from the consequent loss of power to impress the community. A more compact and closely allied corps of instruction, filled with enthusiasm not only for their several departments but for Columbia University, and given to the free expression of that enthusiasm, could hardly fail to make the influence of the University more deeply and more widely felt and her fame better known in this great city than has been the case hitherto. The conspicuous position and influence of Harvard, not merely in Cambridge, which it dominates, but in Boston and all eastern Massachusetts, are due not merely to her antiquity, but also and largely to that corporate patriotism, that enthusiastic devotion to the abstract idea of Harvard as well as to Harvard in the concrete, which marks all who are or have been in any way connected with that University.

It will take many years for Columbia to attain a like relative prestige in New York, not only because of the greater size and more heterogeneous make-up of the city, but also by reason of the wider dispersion of the membership of the University. Cambridge has grown up around Harvard as a nucleus: students and professors form a community of their own. The Columbia teachers and students live in three different states, and those who live in New York City are scattered over an area of many miles. The University represents to many of these merely a name and one or two lecture rooms. Little by little the years may bring the majority of them into closer proximity to 116th Street, but any general concentration of their residences can hardly be looked for. It is all the more important, therefore, that they should avail themselves of the few occasions which do present themselves to help the creation of a university atmosphere, and to stimulate community of interest and sympathy among their own number.

This is a matter of special importance to the professors and instructors, who count far fewer such opportunities than do the students. The Columbia teas deserve a more cordial support and a more grateful recognition than they have sometimes received. Even those who are most indifferent to social functions should be willing, at whatever cost of personal inconvenience, to give their countenance, as graciously as possible, to these

gatherings of the University clans, as a means of developing and strengthening the University bond among the members of different faculties and their families. The Baccalaureate service and address might well be honored by a more general attendance of professors, if not as a testimony to the importance of the religious element in the University life, then at least as an evidence of devotion to the University itself and of the desire to make all its public functions as illustrious and as dignified as possible. The Commencement exercises especially, as the worthiest of all opportunities for creating a public impression of the greatness, dignity and preëminence of Columbia University, and as the crowning and most conspicuous public occasion of the academic year, should take precedence over all other interests of the day and hour.

Is there not room for considerable improvement in the matter of attendance upon these exercises? It certainly seemed, at the last Commencement, as though the capped and gowned procession fell far short of the full number authorized and expected to take part in it. The candidates for degrees numbered between four and five hundred. There are over three hundred on the rolls of the various faculties, instructors, assistants, etc. The full list of those invited to participate, including trustees and guests, can hardly fall far short of eight hundred; and a procession of such a number would be one of the most imposing functions to be witnessed in the country—a visible demonstration of the dignity of scholarship, of the scale of activities of the University, of the importance of its place in the city and commonwealth. That the actual attendance fell far short of such impressive numbers was evident, and proves that many who should have been there failed to appreciate the duty and privilege of attendance. It is a duty, because the governing body has prescribed these exercises, specified their order and conduct, ordained the wearing of cap and gown, and notified every officer of his place in the line of march. It is still more a duty and ought to be esteemed a privilege to attend, because thereby one helps to give dignity to the proceedings and testifies one's interest in the University and its work; while absence, by diminishing the numbers and the importance of the procession and exercises, as well as by its suggestion of personal indifference, works injury to the whole Uni-

versity. Personal convenience and dislike of the heat and tedium of the exercises, inevitably monotonous to those who bear no active part in them, are insufficient excuses for absence.

The sentiment of abstract loyalty, not merely to one's duty as a teacher and scholar, but to the University, to Columbia as a name and entity before the world, does not always appeal to the scholar. The preoccupations of the library, the study and the laboratory do not tend to broaden one's sense of responsibility to the University as a public body or to other branches of it than his own. The scholar is very apt to hate the "fripperies and flummeries" of public ceremonial; like a distinguished publicist, a trustee of Amherst, who recently expressed to the writer his contempt for "all the nonsense of cap and gown processions." The scholar is apt to dislike what is spectacular and conspicuous. But in human nature at large there will ever be a love for display; and in the fierce competition of varied interests for public favor there is a legitimate place for processions and ceremonials, for such displays and public functions as exalt and glorify the intellectual life in the midst of a busy commercial metropolis. Perhaps if all the officers of instruction remembered this, and could bring themselves to a fuller appreciation of what loyalty to the University means even in externals, we might find Columbia advancing more rapidly to that place in public favor and popular regard to which she may rightly lay claim.

AN ADJUNCT PROFESSOR

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS

THE Baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D., on Sunday, June 10th, at four o'clock, in the University Gymnasium. From the text, "And ye are complete in Him" (Epistle to the Colossians II: 10), Dr. Hall spoke in part as follows:

THE significance of the present service appears in the fact that the University hereby affirms the place of religion in this system of comprehensive opportunity whereby it aims to promote the complete development of individuals. Solemnly it declares the dignity, the authority, the necessity of religion, and in so doing it places religion among the splendid privileges offered in the University. It offers religion as a sublime elective. And only as an elective may the University offer religion to its members. It cannot, without the sacrifice of intellectual propriety,

undertake to promulgate religion by force. Compulsory religion is a confusion in terms. A religion that can flourish in an academic atmosphere must be the product of right reason, unfettered will and pure affection. "There is no fear in love." No act of human authority can compel religion. It may, indeed, compel attendance on religious exercises, but it is an open question whether that outward conformity may not sometimes be procured at too dear a price.

But, beyond doubt, the University that would rise to the level of its great vocation, must offer the peculiar opportunities of religion, and must by all proper and reasonable means commend religion to men. And, forasmuch as the outward and visible expressions of its religious sentiments and natural and powerful auxiliaries to their inward growth, there should be built, in time, contiguous to library and laboratory, and of equal glory of structure, the University place of worship, the academic shrine of the religious affections. There, maintained with ample dignity, should be that devout service, whereon, as by the dream-ladder of the patriarch, the winged thoughts of worshipping scholars shall ascend unto God.

The reason underlying the development of religion within the academic precincts, conducts us to the very foundation of the University idea; which is, as already has been said, comprehensive opportunity in order to the complete development of individuals. It is a felicitous commentary on this thought that to-day, pending the erection of the house of worship, we meet in a building consecrated to bodily development. Through the Gymnasium the University elevates the culture of physical strength into parity with all other elective opportunities. Through the Gymnasium whosoever will may come and essay to make his own body a noble and available tabernacle of the mind. After the same manner, through the University Chapel and the whole system of influences diverging thence, religion is offered us an opportunity, that a man may live in correspondence with God, and that for the functions of his soul he may gain strength and efficiency through normal use. . . .

Because of the nature of religion and because of its effects upon character, the complete development of a liberally educated life requires the religious element. To say this is not to minimize the maturity of character and the efficiency for service that comes through faithful use of the great academic disciplines. To say this is not to disparage the intellectual dignity of pure science, or to doubt the importance of letters, or to discredit jurisprudence. To say this is but to say again what was laid down at the beginning as an axiom of Christianity: "Ye are complete in Him."

Every discipline of the University—language, philosophy, political science—is designed to add one new treasure to the equipment of the liberally educated life; but personal religion, which is the continuous sense of relation to God, is designed to take the entire life, with all its opulence of equipment, and to set it as a whole in contact with Infinite Perfection, that through that contact it may acquire moral restraint, moral self-expression, moral development.

To refuse personal religion is, therefore, to sin against oneself by rejecting that completing of experience which the Christian gains through contact with God in Christ. . . . Personal religion is for the scholar who seeks completeness, who would touch life comprehensively, who would enter into its noblest phases richly. For this is Life Eternal, to know Thee, the Only True God, and Jesus Christ, Whom Thou hast sent.

Finally, to refuse personal religion is, for the liberally educated, to deprive society of certain elements of strength in its natural leaders. Men of liberal training are the natural leaders of the progressive movements of society. And, considering the responsibility of leadership, it is of incalculable importance that the moral life of leaders shall be built upon the best and surest foundations. The corner-stone of religion is the Personality of a Holy God, and the foundations of character that are deepest are the foundations built upon that corner stone. The brilliant opportunities, the strenuous conditions of the present age, are likely to produce brilliant and discerning men; but unless these men are first of all *good* men, whose moral convictions spring from a knowledge of God, whose moral restraints issue from a sense of God's righteousness, the ethical redemption of public life in this country must long be delayed.

Let religion, then, of the noblest type, be fostered in the University. . . . Then shall the ancient University forever renew her youth, and out of her shall proceed redeeming forces that shall purify public life, that shall regenerate citizenship, that shall purge away iniquity, that shall overcome evil with good. AMEN.

THE LIBRARY

Immediately after Commencement, the work of changing the floor of the main reading room was undertaken and was completed prior to the opening of the Summer Session. The wooden floor which was laid at the time of the erection of the Library was found to have rotted out, because of the sweating of the concrete floor underneath. All the woodwork was removed, and a solid concrete floor has been laid throughout the entire room. As soon as this is entirely dry, the corticine will be replaced and the troublesome inequalities which have heretofore vexed readers will have disappeared.

The Garden Library, given by the New York Southern Society, is in place; and is found extremely valuable. It comprises two thousand, two hundred and seventy-nine volumes and one hundred and forty-four pamphlets—all either by Southern authors or having a direct bearing upon Southern history. To the students of American history this collection is exceedingly

up of students who, by reason of their previous preparation, welcome. It has already been consulted by many of those who come to the Library in increasing numbers each summer.

There were a few changes in the Library staff at the close of the financial year: Mr. Gerould has accepted the position of head librarian at the State University of Missouri, and goes to his post early in September. His place will be taken for the current year by Mr. V. G. Simkhovitch, well known to many of the workers in the department of history and political science.—Mr. Heckroth, so long connected with the shelf department, has withdrawn to accept a better offer in the business world; and the vacancy thus created has been filled by the advancement of Mr. Walter M. Gilbert, of the serial department.—Mr. Daniel B. Vermilye, '73, has become custodian of the seminar rooms known as 301; which is another step toward the creation of a competent staff of reference librarians.—The position of deputy librarian has been abolished and Mr. Nelson has been made chief reference librarian and editor of University publications.

The students in the Summer Session have shown their appreciation of the Library by frequenting its halls and making most excellent and continuous use of its contents.

SUMMER SESSION

The first Summer Session of the University closed on August 10th, and was pronounced by teachers and students alike an unqualified success. The 29 courses of instruction attracted 417 students, and the total enrollment upon the courses amounted to 1085. Of this enrollment, 42.21% were in the courses in education; 21.84%, in English; 8.11%, in psychology; 6.74%, in mathematics; 5.43%, in geography; 3.87%, in physical training; 3.68%, in physics; 2.58%, in botany; 2.21%, in philosophy; 1.94%, in manual training; and 1.39%, in history.

It will be noticed, from the accompanying tables, that almost one-fourth of the total enrollment was made up of graduates of colleges, and more than one-third additional was made up of graduates of professional schools for teachers. In other words, 58.52% of the total attendance at the Summer Session was made

were prepared to go forward in the University as candidates either for the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. or for the Higher Diploma of Teachers College. In addition, 64 students (15.34%) of the whole number were qualified, by reason of their previous academic training, to go forward as candidates for the degree of A.B., either in Columbia College or in Barnard College. Of the 417 students, therefore, 308 were prepared to take regular academic rank at once in some school or department of the University.

It is but fair to add that 68 other students (16.31% of the whole) had pursued partial courses either in a college or in a professional school for teachers. Only 31 students (7.43%) of the total enrollment were without systematic training of some sort in an institution for secondary or higher education.

The administration of the Summer Session was such that, despite the large opportunity offered to students, it was not a drain upon the resources of the University.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS

A—According to Sex		B—As Old and New	
Men	114 or 27.34%	Previously registered at Columbia	75 or 18%
Women	303 or 72.66%	New students	342 or 82%
	417 100.00%		417 100%

C—According to Previous Preparation

	Graduates of		Partial Courses in		Total	
Colleges	101	24.22%	37	8.88%	138	33.10%
Professional schools for teachers	143	35.30%	31	7.43%	174	41.73%
Other secondary or higher institutions..	64	14.34%	10	2.40%	74	17.74%
	308	73.86%	78	18.71%	386	92.57%
No secondary or higher training	—	—	—	—	31	7.43%
					417	100.00%

D—According to Teaching Positions

Elementary schools	212	50.84%	
Secondary schools	69	16.55%	
Higher educational institutions	4	.96%	
Normal schools	20	4.80%	
Superintendents	8	1.94%	
Special teachers	12	2.88%	
Teachers in private schools	11	2.61%	
	336		80.58%
Not engaged in teaching	81		19.42%
	417		100.00%

E.—According to Residence

<i>North Atlantic Division:</i>		<i>South Central Division:</i>	
Maine	2	Kentucky	2
Massachusetts	6	Alabama	2
Connecticut	10	Louisiana	2
New York:		Oklahoma	3
Outside N. Y. City	40		
New York City:		Total	9 2.13%
Manhattan and the			
Bronx	141	<i>North Central Division:</i>	
Brooklyn	68	Ohio	11
Queens	21	Indiana	2
Richmond	12 242	Illinois	2
	282	Michigan	3
New Jersey	57	Missouri	4
Pennsylvania	10	Kansas	1
Total	367 88.00%	Total	23 5.55%
<i>South Atlantic Division:</i>		<i>Western Division:</i>	
Maryland	3	Montana	1
District of Columbia	1	Colorado	1
Virginia	3	California	2
North Carolina	1		
South Carolina	2	Total	4 .96%
Georgia	1	Canada	2 .48%
Florida	1		
Total	12 2.88%	GRAND TOTAL	417 100

TEACHERS COLLEGE

The twelfth annual commencement of Teachers College was held on June 7th, 1900. The address was by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, on "The Educated Citizen." In answering the question, "What is the place in life which men and women

ought to take, who have had the best training America can give?" he spoke in part as follows:

Remember, as you go about your life work, that eighty-nine per cent. of the men and women with whom you have to do are, [as true workers, who use mind and soul to control matter], your fellows, your mates, your comrades. You are in one common enterprise—creating as God creates, subduing the world as God sent you to subdue it—each in his own place, "a fellow-workman with Him."

The first lesson of life—one, of course, which is not to be dwelled upon here and now—is that every one shall live in the open air all he can. Next to this, and above all other rules, is this great necessity—that you keep up your comradeship with the other workmen, all for each and each for all. . . . Apart from the moral or spiritual quickening which a man gains from this intercourse with mankind, and which he cannot gain without it, the experience of the race proves that there are experiments which can only be tried by all the people and results which the people only can attain. . . . There is no success for a man, if he try to live for himself, in himself and by himself. He must live in the common life, or he dies. He must enjoy with the joy of others; he must sorrow in their sorrow. If he is a student, he must, so far as he can, study with them; and what he has acquired, he must, so far as he can, teach them. In all true literature and science, there are no secret medicines or private paths. Everything is really patent. *Noblesse oblige*; and what a man discovers, he dis-covers; he opens it for the universal good. . . .

You have found out here that the great necessity is education. . . . This means that we have a blessing, a privilege and a duty with "all sorts and conditions of men." We are to observe, then, that in our time, in America, wherever the people are, there the scholar must be also, if he is to carry on his work. D'Artagnan and Aramis and Quentin Durward had to go to Paris, to the capital, to seek their sovereigns, if they would serve the state. But, with us, the sovereign is working in the mines of Lake Superior; the sovereign is herding cattle in Colorado; he is feeding the world from the wheat plains of Dakota.

The empire of this country is not in the hands of the large cities. . . . It is in the hands of those large country towns where the best men lead the town and direct its education, its local government, and give tone and courage to its people. . . . Literally, it does not matter, for the sway that you are to have over the next half-century, whether you go to the wilderness of Lake Superior or the most crowded ward of New York. A man's a man; a leader is a leader. If you have in you the stuff of which leaders are made, you will lead. . . .

It is the duty of every man and woman of you to level up from the first moment the public education of the place where you shall live. The village school, the high school, the county academy or college, the public library, these live and grow, or starve and die, according as you determine—you and those others who received what you have received from

the lavish love of the state and of the nation. . . . Or consider for a moment how the great national pulpit might be improved, "that pulpit to which ten men listen for one who sits in church or chapel on Sunday." . . . What might not the local press of this country be, if the educated men of this country came loyally and regularly to the duty and privilege, I do not say of making it the mouthpiece of their convenience, but the educator and enlivener of the community in which they live! . . .

Of course you will be engaged in education. You may be principal of a school or not. In either case, you are educating the young men and women of America. . . . You are educating the rulers of this land; you are forming that public opinion before which all mere officers of administration cower. . . . You are training the American people, and the American people is the sovereign of America. . . .

Dean Russell announced that during the year the College had received **many valuable gifts** and that decided progress had been made in increasing the plant and the productive funds of the institution. The following items were specially mentioned: The endowment of the Hoadley Scholarship, by Mrs. C. C. Monroe; the endowment of the Tileston Scholarship, by Mrs. Peter M. Bryson; the endowment of the library in the sum of \$100,000, by Mrs. Peter M. Bryson; the gift of \$1,000 to supplement the Avery fund of the library; the gift of \$100,000 for the purchase of the site of the new Horace Mann School; and the gift of \$76,000 towards the running expenses of the College. The total receipts for the year, in gifts, bequests and special donations, amounted to over \$282,500.

Announcement was also made of the proposed erection of a **private dormitory**, designed to accommodate between 300 and 400 women, besides giving room for about 40 apartments. This building will be located on Amsterdam Avenue, between 120th and 121st Streets. The cost of the plant will be approximately \$1,000,000. This is provided for by a stock company composed of friends of the College, and to that extent the new dormitory will be a part of the University system.

Diplomas were conferred by President Low as follows: higher diploma, 13; secondary diploma, 30; elementary diploma, 6; kindergarten diploma, 5; domestic art diploma, 5; domestic science diploma, 5; fine arts diploma, 10; manual training diploma, 5; manual training and fine arts diploma, 3;

total, 82. The **History Prize** of \$50 and a medal, given by the Society of Colonial Dames, was awarded to Miss Esther Keagey, for an essay on "Religious Controversies in New England."

President Low referred in his address to the recent **agreement with Columbia**, whereby Teachers College will hold in the future no separate commencement exercises. This is a significant step in the educational administration of the University, and will undoubtedly be of advantage to both institutions. Within three years Teachers College has grown to be one of the largest departments of the University. This development is strikingly indicated in the following table:

Registration at Teachers College.	1898.	1899.	1900.
<i>Graduate Students—Candidates for</i>			
Higher diploma	0	54	87
Secondary diploma	5	15	45
<i>Undergraduate Students—Candidates for</i>			
Elementary diploma	37	67	112
Kindergarten diploma	14	20	26
Domestic art diploma	0	3	9
Domestic Science diploma	5	12	23
Fine arts diploma	0	24	29
Manual training diploma	11	18	16
<i>Total regular students.</i>	72	213	347
Special students	65	84	63
From other departments of University .	32	38	44
<i>Total attendance</i>	169	335	454

J. E. R.

CLASS DAY AT COLUMBIA

Class Day for Columbia College fell this year on June 11th. The day was almost cloudless and not uncomfortably warm. Never did the grounds and buildings show to better advantage for the changing crowds of people who all day walked leisurely about the brick walks of the Quad. or strolled over the Green.

In the morning the senior class picture, in which were included many members of the faculty of the College, was taken on the steps of Fayerweather. After that the class dispersed for luncheon—some to the Tavern, others to the Claremont, and some going for a final meal in West Hall.

About half after two the procession of gowned students—

some ninety in number—filed into the crowded Gymnasium, for the formal exercises of the day. The program did not deviate appreciably from time honored custom, but the individual performances were interesting and even novel. The class history and the presentations were especially amusing. The order of exercises was as follows: President's address, Henry Starr Giddings; roll call by secretary, Wallis Smythe Turner; class history, Melville Henry Cane; class poem, John Erskine; class prophecy, Harold Kellock; presentation oration, James J. McKenna, Jr.; valedictory, Roelif Hasbrouck Brooks; yew tree oration, Joseph Diehl Fackenthal.

Immediately after the reading of the poem Dr. Young announced the elections to Phi Beta Kappa. These were: (in their Junior year), Simeon Strunsky, C. J. Ogden, W. K. Gregory; (in their senior year), John Erskine, E. M. Hawks, H. Hoadley, R. C. Hull, F. Kidde, E. H. Raymond, Jr., H. H. St. Clair, and C. W. Stoddart.

The yew tree oration was delivered on the Green, to the east of the gymnasium. The speaker stood on a raised, decorated platform, with the students formed about him in a hollow square, outside of which stood the great crowd of spectators. At the conclusion of the oration the class song, "Columbia," which served as the finale in this year's 'Varsity Show, was sung, followed by the favorite "Amici." The words of the class song, (by M. H. Cane; set to music by John Erskine), follow:

COLUMBIA

To stand by thee, Columbia,
We pledge our lives in song;
Our hearts and hands, Columbia,
Shall e'er to thee belong!
In triumph or in overthrow
We all shall praise thy name,
And glorify Columbia;
Fair Alma Mater's fame.
Columbia, Columbia,
Fair Alma Mater's fame.
Columbia!

After the singing the seniors formed in line and marched around the campus, halting in front of each building and giving hearty cheers for the favorite instructors.

The **dance** in the evening was a brilliant affair. About eight o'clock a hard thunder-shower arrived, which lingered on intermittently until after ten. But this did not deter an immense crowd from arriving, and only served to keep the throng off the grass upon the Green. But there was ample room for the promenaders upon the paths and roadways; and after the rain, when the festoons of lanterns in the grove were lighted, the whole Green and the Gymnasium presented a beautiful sight.

The senior **class-book**, the *Naughty-Naughtian*, was a complete success. It contained nearly two hundred pages, between board covers in blue and white, all in the highest degree of typographical excellence. The individual pictures of members of the class, which accompanied the autobiographies, were steel engravings. The book was dedicated to Professor Woodberry, whom the class had voted the most popular instructor.

On the morning of the Saturday before Class Day the seniors' **base ball game** was played on South Field. In the afternoon a **regatta** was held off the boat house. The 'Varsity and freshman crews and a picked eight of substitutes raced, and there were single-scutt and pair-oar events. The large balconies of the boat house were filled with a gay crowd and the banks of Riverside were dotted with spectators.

The last undergraduate function of the class was the **senior dinner**, held at the Holland House on Commencement evening. During the evening Messrs. Giddings, Turner and Brooks were re-elected unanimously as permanent president, secretary and treasurer, respectively, of the class. It is to be hoped that the unanimity displayed by 1900 in electing class officers during the last year will augur well for the continuation of the class as a united body.

H. K.

CLASS-DAY AT BARNARD

The Class-Day exercises of Barnard College were held in the Theater on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 12th. The house presented a very picturesque appearance; the stage was filled by the class, whose black caps and gowns over white duck dresses gave to the scene a touch of academic severity that set off very

piquantly the gay parterre where their friends were assembled to witness this last meeting of the class as an undergraduate body.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Miss Goldsborough, who explained that it would differ materially from the ordinary business meeting, its object being largely to amuse the guests and to give them some idea of the characteristics of the members, as well as of the achievements of the class as a whole. She further called attention to the fact that 1900 was the last class that had been "in college" when this meant the house on Madison Avenue and that it was the last to graduate in the present century. It was also, she said, the first class to welcome to its exercises the independent Faculty of Barnard College and the first to graduate as an integral part of Columbia University.

The President's welcome was followed by the roll, called by the secretary, and by the class prophecy, by Miss Wurzburger, in which every possible career, from the most sedately domestic life through the whole gamut of social and professional activity, was foreshadowed. A new class song, written for the occasion, was sung in chorus to the tune of "Mandalay," and was followed by the class poem, read by Miss Gillespie.

Miss Reilly made the presentation address and gave to each of her classmates something to emphasize some peculiarity or recall some deed of fame. Each gift was accompanied by a few words of bright mockery or fun, perhaps in verse or mimicking the embarrassed victim; and all was done with such grace and good-humored raillery that no one could feel hurt by the jokes.

The tone of the meeting then became more serious: a song of farewell, first used by the class of '98, was sung, and the valedictory address was delivered by Miss Lippincott.

The Valedictorian closed by wishing farewell in turn to Mrs. Putnam; to the Acting Dean, the Trustees and the Faculty; to college friends and to the class itself as a class in college; and, lastly, to Alma Mater, whose help and teachings had by no means been confined to the lines of the curriculum. A word of greeting and encouragement to the members of the class about to take up their varied and separate lives closed the exercises, leaving the guests and students free to linger in the court yard and arcades and to prolong the day with an out-of-door fete in the evening sunlight.

S. G. W.

ATHLETIC RECORD

ROWING

The Intercollegiate Varsity and Freshman boat races were rowed at Poughkeepsie, June 30th. The entrance of Georgetown into the regatta made the varsity contest a five-crew affair. A fierce wind, which lashed the Hudson all day, delayed the starts until far beyond the scheduled time; so that the Freshman race was rowed partly in the darkness, and the four-oared event was postponed until the following Monday.

Columbia did not enter under conditions that presaged success. After the withdrawal of Dr. Peet from coaching, late in the spring, the rowing squad was given for a time almost wholly into the hands of Captain Mackay and Coxswain Bogue. Then Mr. Meikleham came to their aid, and generously accepted the arduous position of head coach. Finally, about two weeks from the crucial day of the race, Mr. Hanlan, the veteran oarsman, was given entire charge of the crews. This move was a popular one among the undergraduates. But it was realized that it would entail a change of stroke and different methods of coaching, which, within so short a period, could not reasonably make for success. The general understanding was that those graduates who were behind the move were seeking to establish, more than anything else, a firm foothold for Columbia's success next year; and from such a viewpoint this sudden change of management was looked upon with favor. So, under the circumstances, the results of the races were not discouraging.

In the varsity race Pennsylvania proved victorious for the third consecutive time. Wisconsin set a terrific pace for over three miles, when the Philadelphia men lapped and passed them, winning in a magnificent finish by less than a length, in the time of 19.44½. Three lengths behind came Cornell, and Columbia's shell was almost on even terms. Columbia's time was 20.08½. Georgetown was a few lengths behind.

The freshman race (two miles) was won by Wisconsin in 9.45½. Pennsylvania and Cornell finished close together, in a fierce struggle for second place, in the order named. Columbia came last, with several lengths of open water between.

The four-oared race was rowed July 2. Here again Pennsylvania was the winner, in 10 minutes, 31½ seconds. Columbia rowed in three lengths behind, while the Cornell four passed away entirely and ran out of the course, three hundred feet from the finish.

The names and statistics of the Columbia Crews, and their averages compared with the other crews, follow:

VARSITY EIGHT			AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT
Bow	R. P. Jackson,	'02	19½	5.07%	142
2	H. R. Burt,	'01	21	5.09%	160
3	R. R. Coffin,	'03	18	6.00%	160½
4	F. B. Irvine,	'02	20½	6.00	162½
5	S. P. Nash,	'01	21	5.09%	170½

VARSITY EIGHT		AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT
6	N. P. Vulte, '02	20	6.00	165
7	B. M. Falconer, '01	20½	5.11	162
	Stroke, J. W. Mackay, '00	23	5.10½	161
	Coxswain, M. G. Bogue, '00	19½	5.07	120

AVERAGES OF VARSITY CREWS

Pennsylvania	21½	5.11½	164½
Wisconsin	21½	5.11½	164½
Cornell	21½	5.10½	161
Columbia	20½	5.10½	160½
Georgetown	20	6.00½	164

FRESHMAN EIGHT

Bow	F. B. Clark	20	5.07½	137½
2	V. de la M. Earle (Capt.)	20	5.08	141
3	G. S. O'Loughlin	17	5.10	150
4	L. H. Orr, Jr.	17	5.10	149½
5	R. B. Bartholomew	19	5.10½	159½
6	A. W. Wolff	19	5.09	139½
7	H. H. Weekes	20	5.10	164
	Stroke, H. C. Townsend	18	5.08	151
	Coxswain, W. P. Comstock	20	5.06	110½

AVERAGES FOR FRESHMAN CREWS

Wisconsin	20½	5.09½	154½
Pennsylvania	18½	5.09½	155½
Cornell	20½	5.10	161
Columbia	18½	5.09½	149

VARSITY FOUR

Bow	A. B. A. Bradley, '02	19	5.09	141
2	T. L. Mount, '02	20	5.09½	151½
3	A. D. Weeks, '01	20	5.09½	151½
	Stroke, A. H. Lawrence, '01	21	5.10	149½

AVERAGES FOR VARSITY FOURS

Pennsylvania	21½	5.10½	150
Columbia	20½	5.11½	146½
Cornell	21½	5.08½	142½

TRACK WORK

The track team proved the greatest athletic disappointment of the year. In spite of the prediction of our track authorities that we had by far the best team that had represented Columbia in many years, the showing made in the Intercollegiate Games was wretched indeed. Out of over three thousand men in the university, only four representatives toed the starting line in the games and but one of them was able to qualify. Long, our best man, although Trainer Mack had given assur-

ance that he was in the best of condition, was only able to secure third place in the 440-yard run. Consequent to the Intercollegiates came much unfavorable criticism of the track team's work, openly expressed about College. From campus talk and letters to the College paper, it appears that there is a strong undergraduate belief that Columbia is capable of far better results on the track, but that only a complete shake-up in our system of coaching and training can develop the best that is in us.

The track meet with Princeton this year was cancelled on account of a driving storm that temporarily turned Columbia Field into a swamp. The Intercollegiates were run off May 25-26, at Columbia Field. The finals, on the second day, took place during rain, which made the track loggy and the field spongy. Probably this alone prevented the breaking of many records. Pennsylvania won easily, with a total of 39 points, of which 18 were attributable to Captain Kraenzlein, who secured three firsts and a second. Princeton got second honors, with 25 points; Yale followed with 22½, and Harvard with 14. Columbia secured only two points, on Long's third place in the quarter mile.

BASEBALL

The baseball season must also be rated an unsuccessful one. The team began to lose from the start, and the undergraduates quickly lost confidence in it. There seems to be a general listlessness in the University this year as regards baseball. Yet our poor showing was made in the face of the excellent coaching of Mr. Keator. The simple cause of our defeats was the poor material he had in hand. The freshmen, on the whole, made a considerably better showing than the Varsity. In the interclass games 1900 secured the championship.

FOOTBALL

Preliminary football practice will begin when the squad assembles at Branford Point, Conn., on September 10th. The season opens October 3d, with the Rutgers game at New Brunswick. Though we are assured of many good and tried men back of the line, the line itself will necessarily have to be built up almost anew. But there is undoubtedly excellent football material in the University, and tremendous football enthusiasm among the undergraduates. With a good team large attendances are assured. There is absolute confidence in Coach Sanford, whose optimistic predictions for a successful season have created general hopefulness. The schedule, which follows, is hard enough to test the best of teams:

- Oct. 3. Rutgers, at New Brunswick.
- Oct. 6. Wesleyan, at Columbia Field.
- Oct. 10. Williams, at Columbia Field.
- Oct. 13. Harvard, at Cambridge.
- Oct. 17. Stevens, at Columbia Field.

- Oct. 20. U. of P., at Philadelphia.
Oct. 27. Yale, at Columbia Field.
Nov. 6. Princeton, at Columbia Field.
Nov. 10. University of Buffalo, at Buffalo.
Nov. 17. Annapolis, at Annapolis.
Nov. 21. Manhattan, at Columbia Field.
Nov. 29. Carlisle, at Columbia Field.

NOTES

The Intercollegiate Bicycle Meet, held this year at Woodside Park Philadelphia, was won by Princeton. The poor health of Captain Allan, of Columbia, prevented him from riding. His absence was severely felt by the team. The points secured were : Princeton, 22 ; Yale, 21 ; Columbia, 7 ; Pennsylvania 5.—The spring Tennis Tournament was won by L. E. Mahan, 1902. Wylie C. Grant, interscholastic tennis champion, will enter college in October.

H. K.

THE ALUMNI

Worthington C. Ford (College, '79), formerly chief of the bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department in Washington, and now in charge of the bureau of statistics and economics in the Boston Public Library, has been invited to deliver a series of lectures before the students of the University of Chicago.

Mason R. Strong (College, '89), was last April appointed bridge engineer of the Erie Railroad and of the New York, Susquehanna and Western R.R. Co.

NECROLOGY

William A. Jones (College, '36) died at Norwich, Conn., on May 5, 1900, aged 83. He was an intimate friend of Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, J. Fennimore Cooper and other literary men of their time; was for a while editor of the *Churchman*; and was from 1851 to 1865 Librarian of Columbia College.

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Roosevelt Duffie, rector emeritus of the Church of the Epiphany of New York city, and chaplain emeritus of Columbia College, died July 8th, at his country home in Litchfield, Conn. Dr. Duffie was born in New York city in 1821, and was the son of the Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie (College, 1809), the founder and first rector of St. Thomas Church, which stood originally at Broadway and Houston street. He was graduated in 1841 from Columbia College and in 1845 from the General Theological Seminary. He served for some time as curate in

Trinity Church and then founded the parish of St. John the Baptist, for which a church edifice was erected at Thirty-fifth street and Lexington Avenue, on land given by Mr. Duffie and his aunts. In 1893 this parish was consolidated with the parish of the Epiphany, under the name of the latter; and Dr. Duffie, after forty-five years of consecutive service, was made rector emeritus. He became Trustee of the General Theological Seminary in 1865. The old University of the City of New York conferred on him in 1865 the degree of D.D. He was the first regular chaplain of Columbia College and occupied that post for twenty-five years, holding service daily in the old chapel in Fiftieth street.

The Rev. Dr. George W. Collord (College, '41), died at his home in Sea Cliff, L. I., on June 15th. Dr. Collord was born at Logan Creek, Dearborn County, Ind., seventy-nine years ago, and came to New York city when a child with his father, the Rev. James Collord, who came to take charge of the Methodist Book Concern. He entered the New York University in 1837, and later entered Columbia. He then taught for thirteen years in the Columbia Grammar School, and while at this work prepared himself for the ministry. He joined the New York East Conference in 1845 and was assigned to the church at Jamaica, L. I., but after a year's service he decided to return to teaching as his life's work. In 1845 he was called to fill a chair at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he taught until 1894, when he became professor emeritus.

Henry Dudley (College, '61), died at Newport, June 26th, last, aged 63. Mr. Dudley was active in the work of many charitable and religious organizations, and was a member of the Century, Metropolitan and University Clubs.

Dr. Fessenden Nott Otis, of New York city, but of international reputation, died May 26th, in New Orleans, at the age of 75. Dr. Otis was born at Ballston Springs, N. Y., in 1825, and educated at Union College and the New York Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1847. He was clinical professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York from 1870 up to 1890, when he resigned.

SCHOOL OF LAW

- 1864. Alexander T. McGill, April 21, aged 57.
- 1865. William Hildreth Field, April 14, aged 57.
- 1883. Robert Sturgis, June, aged 41.
- 1885. Asa Alling Alling, April 14, aged 38.
- 1885. A. Britton Havens, May 10, aged 40.

NON-GRADUATE

- 1867. (Honorary A. M., '94), Landon Carter Gray, M.D., May 7, aged 50.

SUMMARIES OF UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION

THE TRUSTEES. JUNE MEETING

The President announced a gift of \$100,000, from a donor who preferred that his name should not be made public at the present time, for the erection of a Students' Hall, to be under the charge of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York, subject to the reserved power of control of the Trustees, to be used for the development of the spiritual, philanthropic and religious life of the University. The gift was accepted, with a vote of thanks to the donor, and it was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to select a site for the building and to secure plans, to be approved by the donor and the Committee.

A vote of thanks, for contributions to the special fund for the departments of mining and metallurgy, was tendered to Messrs Eben E. Olcott, '74, S. of M., \$50; Lewisohn Brothers, \$1,000; Anton Eilers, \$500; American Metal Co., Ltd., \$500; M. Guggenheimer's Sons, \$2,500; and Phelps, Dodge and Co., \$10,000; also to Messrs. J. B. & J. M. Cornell, for gifts to the department of mechanical engineering.

A gift of \$250 received from Edgar T. Nathan, '81, was added to the "Law Book Trust Fund."

An additional appropriation of \$50 was made on account of the Grant Squires Prize for the current academic year, so that the prize shall amount to \$250; the deficiency in income being made good by Mr. Squires for this purpose.

The Treasurer was authorized to accept an annual fellowship in Greek of the value of \$500, to be open to women.

The design of a tablet in memory of Professor Egleston was approved, and permission was given to Mr. George W. Egleston, to place the tablet in the museum named after his brother.

The President reported that the Alumni Memorial Hall Fund amounted to \$85,000, and undertook to raise \$15,000 more; and it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Buildings and Grounds be, and they hereby are, authorized to award a contract for the construction of so much of University Hall as can be erected at a cost not exceeding \$100,000.

The President was authorized to lend for the period of one year, to the Zoölogical Society of the State of New York, a set of books known as the *Catalogues of Birds*, published by the British Museum of Natural History, to be used by the Zoölogical Society in its department of ornithology in the Zoölogical Park, the Society to be responsible for the care and return of such books in good order and condition.

The statute relating to the Bursar's office was amended, to subdivide his duties, and to create the position of Assistant Bursar to represent the

treasurer at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; also to create the positions of Registrar, Assistant Registrar and Superintendent of the Bureau of Supplies; and to create three separate offices, in charge respectively of accounts, records and supplies.

The President reported the election of deans of the several Faculties, for the term of five years, beginning July 1, 1900, as follows:

Prof. Van Amringe, Dean of the Faculty of the College; Prof. Hutton, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science; Prof. Burgess, Dean of the Faculty of Political Science; Prof. Butler, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy; Prof. Woodward, Dean of the Faculty of Pure Science. He also reported that Prof. George R. Carpenter had been elected Secretary of the Faculty of Philosophy, *vice* Prof. Perry, resigned.

Prof. Herbert G. Lord was assigned to a seat in the Faculty of the College; and Prof. Gonzalez Lodge, professor of Latin and Greek in Teachers College, to a seat in the Faculty of Philosophy.

The resignation of E. A. Tucker, M.D., tutor in obstetrics, was accepted. The action of the Faculty of Medicine in accepting the resignation of Colin Campbell Stewart, Ph.D., as tutor in physiology, was confirmed; and the action of the Faculty in discontinuing the office and in substituting therefor two assistant demonstrators of physiology, was approved.

In view of the reorganization of the work in surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, arising from the appointment of Professors Bull and Weir as surgeons to the Roosevelt Hospital, it was resolved that the organization of the department of surgery for the academic year 1900-1901 be as stated in the appointments following, and that the subordinate offices heretofore existing in that department for which no appointments are now made, be abolished from and after June 30, 1900.

Appointments were made (omitting reappointments without change of title) as follows:

Nelson G. McCrea, Ph.D., adjunct professor of Latin; Mrs. Edith R. Darrach, adviser of graduate women students; William Addison Hervey, A.M., instructor in the Germanic languages and literature (*vice* Eugene H. Babbitt, A.B., resigned); Arthur F. J. Remy, A.M., tutor in the Germanic languages and literatures (*vice* Mr. Hervey, promoted); Emil A. C. Keppler, A.M., assistant in the Germanic languages and literatures (*vice* Mr. Remy, promoted); Arthur C. Neish, A.B., assistant in analytical chemistry; Charles E. Caspari, A.B., assistant in organic chemistry; Bergen Davis, B.S., assistant in physics (*vice* W. C. Andrews, resigned); Frank Hartley, M.D., professor of clinical surgery and instructor in operative surgery; Francis H. Markoe, M.D., professor of clinical surgery at the New York Hospital; James D. Voorhees, M.D., tutor in obstetrics; Charles A. Whiting, M.D., tutor in gynecology; Henry E. Hale, M.D., assistant demonstrator of anatomy; Adrian V. S. Lambert, M.D.,

assistant demonstrator of anatomy; Victor C. Pedersen, M.D., assistant demonstrator of anatomy; Albert E. Sumner, M.D., instructor in physical diagnosis at Vanderbilt Clinic; Alexander B. Johnson, M.D., instructor in surgery; Ellsworth Elliot, Jr., M.D., clinical lecturer and demonstrator in surgery; E. Milton Foote, M.D., instructor in surgery; George E. Brewer, M.D., instructor in surgery; Joseph A. Blake, M.D., instructor in surgery; Walton Martin, M.D., instructor in surgery; Robert A. Budington, A.M., assistant demonstrator of physiology; Nathan W. Green, M.D., assistant demonstrator of physiology.

PRIZES, FELLOWSHIPS, AND HONORS for 1900

THE COLLEGE

Prize of the Alumni Association (\$50). To the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class. From three candidates selected by the Faculty the class choose one to receive the prize. The names submitted to the class were Charles Jones Ogden, Henry Starr Giddings and Harwood Hoadley. The class chose as recipient of the prize HENRY STARR GIDDINGS.

Chanler Historical Prize. Income of a fund of \$1000, given to that member of the graduating class who shall write the best essay on an historical subject assigned by the Faculty. Subject for 1900: "The Part Played by Winfield Scott in American History," SIMEON STRUNSKY.

Sophomore Honors. *Germanic Languages:* ALEXANDER OTTO BECHERT, EDWARD SCHUSTER, FRANK HOUGHTON SEWALL.

Junior Honors. *English:* HAROLD ALLISON MATTICE; *Literature:* ELLIOTT WILLIAMS BOONE; *Mathematics:* ACHILLES HERMANN KOHN.

Final Honors. *Germanic Languages:* EDWIN JOSEPH WALTER; *Philosophy:* RUDOLPH ISAAC COFFEE, ROBERT CHIPMAN HULL, LEO DAVID NEWBORG, CHARLES JONES OGDEN; *Romance Languages:* JAMES JOSEPH FINNIGAN.

BARNARD COLLEGE

Kohn Mathematical Prize (\$50). No award.

Herrmann Botanical Prize (\$50). SUSAN MATILDA GERMANN.

Sophomore Chemistry Prize (\$25). No award.

Hublitzell Medal (\$100). For the best essay on a topic in American History. FLORENCE THEODOSIA BALDWIN.

Sophomore Honors. *Mathematics*: ELSA PATTERSON CAMPBELL.

Junior Honors. *Classics*: LISA DELAVAN BLOODGOOD;
Mathematics: ELIZABETH ALLEN, EDITH BERRY.

Final Honors. *Classics*: ELLINOR TEN BROECK REILEY.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Harsen Prizes for Proficiency at Examination. *First Prize* (\$500), OTTO HENSEL, PH.G.; *Second Prize* (\$300), HARRY GAYLORD DORMAN, A.B.; *Third Prize* (\$200), ARTHUR WALKER BINGHAM, A.B.

Examination Honors. Each of the ten Honor Men, who does not obtain a higher prize, receives a Harsen Prize of \$25: OTTO HENSEL, PH.G., HARRY GAYLORD DORMAN, A.B., EDWIN LORENDUS BEBEE, A.B., ARTHUR WALKER BINGHAM, A.B., MAJOR GABRIEL SEELIG, A.B., THEODORE JACOB ABBOTT, A.B., ADAM WENDELL HUBSCHMITT, A.B., ELI MOSCHOWITZ, A.B., KARL MAX VOGEL, PH.G., PAUL ERNEST WILLIAM MENK, PH.G.

Harsen Prizes for Clinical Reports. Money award, with bronze medal and diploma: *First Prize* (\$150), MAJOR GABRIEL SEELIG, A.B.; *Second Prize* (\$75), DAVID HENRY ORGEL; *Third Prize* (\$25), MARCUS LEOPOLD GOODMAN.

Alumni Association Prize (\$500). For the best medical essay submitted by an alumnus. DAVID BOVAIRD, JR., A.B., M.D.

Joseph Mather Smith Prize (\$100). For the best essay on a medical subject presented by an alumnus. No award.

Stevens Triennial Prize (\$200). For essays containing the results of original research. JAMES DITMARS VOORHEES, M.D.

Fellowships of the Alumni Association (\$500). For graduates who have shown special aptitude for scientific research in the Department of Anatomy, Physiology or Pathology. *Fellow in Anatomy*, HENRY E. HALE; *Fellows in Pathology*, AUGUSTUS B. WADSWORTH and CHARLES NORRIS.

Alonzo Clark Scholarship (\$700). To promote the discovery of new facts in medical science. **AUGUSTUS JEROME LAR-TIGAU, M.D.**

LAW SCHOOL

Charles Bathgate Beck Prize Scholarship. **CHARLES R. GANTER.**

SCHOOLS OF MINES, CHEMISTRY, ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE

Illig Medals. To students in the graduating class, for commendable proficiency in their regular studies. No award.

Columbia Fellowship in Architecture (\$1300). For foreign study and travel. **THEODORE BLONDEL, JR.** *Honorable mention:* **BAYARD SNOWDEN CAIRNS, A.B., WILLIAM EDWARD PARSONS, A.B.**

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

James Gordon Bennett Prize in Political Science (\$40). For the best essay upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States. No award.

Schiff Fellowship (\$600). **WALTER PERCY BORDWELL.**

Prize Lectureships (\$500). **JOHN ARCHIBALD FAIRLIE, WILLIAM ZEBINA RIPLEY, GEORGE JAMES BAYLES.**

Grant Squires Quinquennial Prize (\$250). To a graduate, for the best original investigation of a sociological character. **ADNA FERRIN WEBER, PH.D.,** for a work entitled "The Growth of Cities in the Nineteenth Century."

Toppan Prize (\$150). For the best written examination in constitutional law. **WALTER WHEELER COOK.**

Seligman Prize in Political Economy (\$150). For the best essay on some subject in political economy. **ALVIN SAUNDERS JOHNSON,** for an essay entitled: "The Consolidation Movement and Monopoly."

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Medal. A silver medal, for the best essay on the subject: "The Principles Fought for in the War of the Revolution." **GRANVILLE FORBES STURGIS.**

UNIVERSITY

Barnard Medal (Gold). Awarded every fifth year to that person who has in the preceding five years done that scientific work which the National Academy of Sciences of the United States deems most worthy of honor. WILHELM CONRAD VON ROENTGEN.

Barnard Fellowship for Encouraging Scientific Research. Value: the net income from the endowment of \$10,000. JOHN ALEXANDER MATTHEWS, Ph.D.

John Tyndall Fellowship for the Encouragement of Research in Physics (\$648). ROBERT BOWIE OWENS, E.E.

Proudfit Fellowship in Letters. JOHN ERSKINE.

H. C. Bunner Medal. Gold medal, from the interest upon a fund of \$1000, for the best essay in American Literature. No award.

Drisler Fellowship in Classical Philology (\$500). BERT HODGE HILL.

UNIVERSITY BIBLIOGRAPHY

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR

ENDING JULY 1, 1900

I. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Annual Catalogue: describes the organization of the University, and gives a full statement of courses and facilities for research offered during the current year, lists of officers and students, accounts of fellowships, scholarships and honors offered and conferred, estimates of expenses, requirements for admission and degrees, and the regulations governing the College and the various Schools of the University.
(Issued each December. Price, 25 cents.)

President's Annual Report to the Trustees: issued each November.

Directory of Officers and Students: issued each year soon after the opening of the University; contains the names, office hours and addresses of the officers of the University, and the names and addresses of the students registered up to the time of publication; revised and reprinted in the *Catalogue*.

General Catalogue of the Alumni: issued sexennially, contains the names and addresses of all graduates of the University. The current edition is that of 1900.
(Price, \$1.00. For sale at the University Press Bookstore.)

Announcements of the various Schools of the University are issued in the spring of each year, and contain information concerning admission, expenses, courses of instruction to be given during the coming year and requirements for degrees. They include:

Announcement of Columbia College, for the work leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Announcement of the School of Law, for the work leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws.

Announcement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the work leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Announcement of the Schools of Applied Science, together with the special announcements of the courses in Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Chemistry, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, and Architecture.

Announcement of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, for all non-professional advanced work leading to the degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Laws.

Announcement of the Summer Session.

Circular of Information as to Entrance Examinations.

Announcements of Several Departments of the University are issued each spring, and contain full information concerning the work of the coming year in those departments. These circulars are devoted to:

Classical Philology; Comparative Literature; English; Germanic Languages and Literatures; Music; Oriental Languages; Philosophy, Psychology, Education and Anthropology; Romance Languages and Literatures.

(Unless otherwise stated, all the publications above named are distributed without charge upon application to the Secretary of Columbia University.)

Publications of Barnard College include:

Announcement of Barnard College: contains full information concerning admission, expenses, courses of instruction and requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Dean's Report: issued yearly.

(Distributed without charge upon application to the Dean of Barnard College.)

Publications of Teachers College include:

Announcement of Teachers College: issued annually, contains full information concerning the organization, equipment and work of the institution;

Dean's Report: issued each November.

Circulars describing the work of the following departments: *Manual Training; Domestic Science and Art; Domestic Science*, describing a course in hospital economics; and *Fine Arts*.

Circular of the Horace Mann School: a school fully equipped with kindergarten, elementary and secondary classes, maintained by Teachers College as a School of Observation and Practice.

(These may be obtained without charge upon application to the Secretary of Teachers College.)

II. THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Columbia University Press was organized with the approval of the Trustees of Columbia College and incorporated, June 8, 1893, for the purpose of promoting the publication of works embodying the results of original research. The Press is a private corporation, related directly to Columbia University by the provisions that its Trustees must always be officers of the University and that the President of the University shall be the President of the Press.

Trustees

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY (*ex-officio*)

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, *Secretary*

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T. MITCHELL PRUDDEN

JOHN B. PINE, *Treasurer*

FRANCIS B. CROCKER

GEORGE R. CARPENTER

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH

HARRY THURSTON PECK

During the year ending July 1, 1900, the Press, through The Macmillan Co., of New York and London, its publishing agents, issued the following:

Government of Municipalities. By Dorman B. Eaton, LL.D., of New York, (8vo, pp. 516, \$4.)

Statistics and Economics: Part II of "The Science of Statistics." By Richmond Mayo-Smith, Ph.D., Professor of Political Economy and Social Science in Columbia University. (8vo, pp. 468, \$3.)

Francis Lieber: His Life and Political Philosophy. By Lewis R. Harley, Ph.D., Instructor in the Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa. (8vo, pp. 214, \$1.75.)

Ancient Ideals: A Study of Intellectual and Spiritual Growth. By Henry Osborn Taylor. New edition. Two volumes. (8vo, pp. xi + 461; vii + 430, \$5.00 net.)

Current numbers of the following:*

Biological Series, Studies in English, Germanic Studies, Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Indo-Iranian Series, Studies in Literature, Contri-

*For previous issues from the Press see the *University Catalogue for 1899-1900*, pages 398-9, the full catalogue just issued by The Macmillan Co., and the advertising pages of the QUARTERLY. For lists of current numbers of the various series see the succeeding pages of this number.

butions to Philosophy, Psychology and Education, Studies in Romance Languages and Literatures; COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY and *Teachers College Record*.

III. SERIAL STUDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE UNIVERSITY*

Biological Series.—Founded in 1892; devoted to the general problems of biology; managing editors, H. F. Osborn and E. B. Wilson; published for the Columbia University Press by The Macmillan Co., New York; issued irregularly, about one volume a year; price per volume (from 300 to 400 pages), \$2.00 to \$3.50.

The cell in development and inheritance. By EDMUND B. WILSON, Ph.D. Profusely illustrated. (New and revised edition; 8vo, \$3.50 net.)

Botanical Club, Memoirs of the Torrey.—Founded in 1889; devoted to longer articles than those contained in the *Bulletin*; editor, L. M. Underwood; published by the Club from Columbia University; issued irregularly, about one volume a year; prices on application.

Botany, Contributions from the Department of.—Founded in 1886; devoted to short papers; managing editor, L. M. Underwood; published by the editor, from Columbia University; issued irregularly, but usually one volume a year; price, per volume (about 330 pages and about 30 plates), \$5.00.

No. 162. Effect of chemical irritation on the economic coefficient of sugar. By H. M. RICHARDS (1899).—No. 163. Studies in *Sisyrinchium*, V: Two new Eastern species. By E. P. BICKNELL (1899).—No. 164. Two hitherto confused species of *Lycopodium*. By F. E. LLOYD (1899).—No. 165. A revision of the North American species of *Scleropodium*. By A. J. GROUT (1899).—No. 166. Studies in *Sisyrinchium*, VI: Additional new species from the Southern States. By E. P. BICKNELL (1899).—No. 167. *Anthurus borealis* Burt. By D. GRIFFITHS (1899).—No. 168. Turgidity in *Mycelia*. By C. C. CURTIS (1900).—No. 169. Review of the species of *Lycopodium* of North America. By F. E. LLOYD and L. M. UNDERWOOD (1900).—No. 170. Studies in *Sisyrinchium*, VII: The species of British America (1900).—No. 171. Notes on the flora of middle Georgia. By R. M. HARPER (1900).

Botany, Memoirs of the Department of.—Founded in 1895; devoted to longer monographs; managing editor, L. M. Underwood; published by the editor, from Columbia University; issued irregularly; list on application.

Electrical Engineering, Contributions from the Department of.—Founded in 1889; devoted to papers by officers and students; managing editor, F. B. Crocker; published (chiefly reprints) by the editor, from Columbia University; issued irregularly; prices on application.

English, Studies in.—Founded in 1900; issued by authority of the Department

* For purposes of record and information, the QUARTERLY aims to publish in the September number of each year a complete list of the numbers issued in each of these series during the preceding academic year. If no list appears under a giving heading, it may be assumed that no numbers were issued.

of English; published for the Columbia University Press by The Macmillan Co.; issued at varying intervals and prices.

Vol. I.—Joseph Glanvill, a study in English thought and letters of the seventeenth century, By FERRIS GREENSLT, Ph.D. (Pp. xi + 235, \$1.50).

Geological Department, Contributions from the.—Founded in 1892; includes short contributions and longer monographs; managing editor, J. F. Kemp; published (partly original, partly reprints) by the editor, from Columbia University; issued irregularly; prices on application.

Vol. VII, No. 54. Brief review of the titaniferous magnetites. By J. F. KEMP. (33 pp.).—No. 55. Preliminary report on the geology of Essex county [N. Y.]. By J. F. KEMP. (35 pp., 12 plates).—No. 56. Relation between forestry and geology in New Jersey. Parts I. and II. By ARTHUR HOLLICK. (22 pp. and 1 map).—No. 57. Granites of southern Rhode Island and Connecticut, with observations on Atlantic coast granites in general. By J. F. KEMP. (22 pp., 7 plates).—No. 58. The Titaniferous iron ores of the Adirondacks. By J. F. KEMP. (45 pp., 9 plates).—No. 65. A contribution to the geology of the northern Black Hills. By J. D. IRVING. (153 pp., 11 plates).—No. 66. Report on the relations of the Ordovician and Eo-Silurian Rocks in portions of Herkimer, Oneida and Lewis counties [New York]. By T. G. WHITE. (33 pp., 7 plates).

Germanic Studies.—Founded in 1899; contain results of original research in Germanic languages and literatures; editors, W. H. Carpenter and Calvin Thomas; published for the Columbia University Press by The Macmillan Co., New York; issued irregularly; price, variable.

Vol. I, No. 1. Scandinavian influence on southern lowland Scotch. By G. T. FLOW. (Pp. xv + 83, \$1.00.)

History, Economics and Public Law, Studies in.—Founded in 1891; contain results of original research by students in the School of Political Science; managing editor, E. R. A. Seligman; published by The Macmillan Co., New York; issued one volume or more yearly; price, per volume, \$3 to \$4.50.

Vol. XII, No. 1. History and functions of central labor unions. By W. M. BURKE, Ph.D. (Pp. 127, \$1.00).—No. 2. Colonial immigration laws. By E. E. PROFFER, A.M. (Pp. 92, 75c.).—No. 3. History of military pension legislation in the United States. By W. H. GLASSON, Ph.D. (Pp. 135, \$1.00).—No. 4. History of the theory of sovereignty since Rousseau. By C. E. MERRIAM, JR., Ph.D. (Pp. 232, \$1.50.)

Literature, Studies in.—Founded in 1899; containing results of literary research or criticism by officers or students of the department of comparative literature, or those connected with them in study; editor, G. E. Woodberry; published for the Columbia University Press by The Macmillan Co., New York; issued at varying intervals and prices.

No. 1. A history of literary criticism in the Renaissance. By J. E. SPINGARN. (Pp. vii + 330, \$1.50).—No. 2. Romances of roguery. By F. W. CHANDLER. In two parts. Part I: The picaresque novel in Spain. (Pp. vii + 483, \$1.75).—No. 3. Spanish literature in the England of the Tudors. By J. G. UNDERHILL. (Pp. vii + 438, \$1.75.)

Mineralogy, Contributions from the Department of.—Founded in 1892; contains articles and text-books by officers and students; managing editor, A. J. Moses; published by the editor, from Columbia University; issued irregularly (often in reprint); prices on application.

Observatory, Contributions from the.—Founded in 1892; devoted to original research; managing editor, J. K. Rees; published by the editor, from Columbia University; issued irregularly; prices on application.

Pathology, Studies from the Department of.—Founded in 1890; records results of research in the Department; managing editor, T. M. Prudden; on sale by J. T. Dougherty, New York; issued irregularly; price, per volume (about 175 pages), \$1.00.

Philosophy, Psychology and Education, Contributions to.—Founded in 1894; original studies by officers and students of this Division; managing editor, N. M. Butler; published by The Macmillan Co., New York; issued irregularly; per number, average, 75c.; per volume (about 450 pages), average, \$3.00.

Vol. III, No. 2. Syllabus of psychology. By J. H. Hyslop, Ph.D. (Pp. 116, \$1.00.)
—Nos. 3 and 4. Syllabus of an introduction to philosophy. By W. T. MARVIN, Ph.D. (Pp. 264, \$1.25.)

Vol. VII, No. 1. Education of the Pueblo child. By F. C. SPENCER, Ph.D. (Pp. 96, 75c.)—
No. 2. Economic aspect of teachers' salaries. By C. B. DYKE, A.M. (Pp. 84, \$1.00.)—No. 3. Education in India. By W. I. CHAMBERLAIN, Ph.D. (Pp. 106, 75 c.)—No. 4. Horace Mann in Ohio. By G. A. HUBBELL, A.M. (Pp. 70, 50c.).

Vol. VIII, No. 1. Imitation in education: its nature, scope, and significance. By J. N. DEAN, A.M. (Pp. 102, 60 c.)—No. 2. The Historical development of school readers and of method in teaching reading. By R. R. REEDER, Ph.D. (Pp. 92, 60 c.)

SERIES ANNOUNCED

Indo-Iranian Series.—Founded in 1900; to contain results of work by instructor or students in the department of Indo-Iranian Languages, or others associated with them in study; editor, A. V. W. Jackson; published for the Columbia University Press by The Macmillan Co., New York; issued at varying intervals and prices. (Three volumes in preparation.)

Oriental Literature and Philology, Contributions to.—To be edited by Richard Gottheil.

Physiology, Studies from the Department of.—Founded in 1900; to contain reprints of articles published by officers and students of the Department; edited by J. G. Curtis and F. S. Lee. (Three volumes in preparation.)

Romance Languages and Literatures, Studies in.—Founded in 1900; to be edited by Adolph Cohn and H. A. Todd; published for the Columbia University Press by The Macmillan Co., New York; issued irregularly; several volumes in preparation.

IV. JOURNALS

Issued under the Entire Direction of Officers of Columbia University

Bookman.—Founded in 1895; devoted to the criticism of American and foreign literature in all its forms; containing articles, book reviews, correspondence and editorial comment upon current events; edited by Harry Thurston Peck; New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.; monthly (136 pp.), 20 c.; per year, \$2.00.

Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club.—Founded in 1870; devoted to scientific botany in its widest sense; editor, L. M. Underwood; published by the editor from Columbia University; monthly, 20 c.; per year (about 600 pp., with 30 plates), \$2.00.

Columbia University Quarterly.—Continuing, since 1898, the *Bulletin*, founded in 1890; publishes articles on the history, the current activities and the policy of Columbia, for the information of officers, alumni and friends of the University; edited by a Committee: (Chairman, for 1900, Calvin Thomas); published by the Columbia University Press; quarterly (about 100 pages), 30 c.; per year, \$1.00.

Educational Review.—Founded in 1890; devoted to the study of education in all its forms, containing articles, discussions, book reviews, foreign correspondence and editorial review of current events; edited by N. M. Butler; New York, Educational Review Publishing Co.; monthly (except July and August), 104 pp.; per year, \$3.00; foreign, \$3.60.

Journal of School Geography.—Founded in 1897; devoted to the interests of teachers of geography; edited by R. E. Dodge; published by the J. L. Hammett Co., Boston and New York; monthly, except in July and August, (44 pp.), 15 c.; per year, \$1.00.

Political Science Quarterly.—Founded in 1886; devoted to the study of politics, economics and public law; publishes annually about 25 leading articles, especially on questions of current interest, and about 130 reviews, and gives a condensed general record of political events; edited by the Faculty of Political Science (managing editor, W. A. Dunning); Boston and New York, Ginn & Co.; quarterly (about 190 pp.), 75 c.; per year, \$3.00.

Popular Science Monthly.—Founded in 1872; devoted to the diffusion of science; edited by J. McKeen Cattell, with the assistance of E. L. Thorndike; New York, McClure, Phillips & Company; monthly (112 pages), 25 c.; per year, \$3.00.

School of Mines Quarterly.—Founded in 1879; official organ of the Alumni Association of the Schools of Science of Columbia University; devoted to the publication of original papers on engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, architecture, mineralogy, and geology; managing editor, R. E. Mayer; published by the Editors; \$2.00 a year.

Teachers College Record.—Founded in 1899; devoted to the practical educational problems of the Teachers College of Columbia University; edited by J. E. Russell; New York, published for The Columbia University Press by The Macmillan Co.; bi-monthly, except July (about 64 pp.), 20 c.; per year, \$1.00.

Issued under the Partial Direction of Officers of Columbia University

Americana Germanica.—Founded in 1897; devoted to the comparative study of the literary, linguistic and other cultural relations of Germany and America;

contains original researches, critical articles and reviews; contributing editors include W. H. Carpenter and Calvin Thomas; New York, The Macmillan Co.; quarterly (about 112 pp.), 75 c.; per year, \$2.00.

American Anthropologist.—Founded in 1888; containing original contributions and reviews on anthropology; edited by a board, including Franz Boas; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; quarterly, \$1.25; per year (about 800 pp.), \$4.00.

American Historical Review.—Founded in 1896; directed to promote the interests of historical study in the United States, it publishes reviews of important works, results of original research, documents for the use of investigators and news of the works of European scholars; six editors, including W. M. Sloane; The Macmillan Co.; quarterly, per year, \$3.00.

Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases.—Founded in 1880; devoted to special articles on diseases of the mind and the nervous system; associate editor, M. A. Starr; New York, Dr. C. H. Brown; monthly; per year, \$3.00.

Modern Language Notes.—Founded in 1886; devoted to the interests of the academic study of English, German, and the Romance languages; associate editors include H. A. Todd; published by the editors at Baltimore; monthly, save from July to October, inclusive, 20 c.; per year, \$1.50; foreign, \$1.75.

Psychological Review.—Founded in 1894; devoted to the publication of original researches in psychology, critical articles and reviews; edited by J. McK. Cattell and J. M. Baldwin (Princeton), with the coöperation of M. Allen Starr and others; published bi-monthly, with an annual index and numerous monograph supplements; New York, The Macmillan Co.; The *Review*, 75 c.; per year (about 700 pp.), \$4.00; The *Index* (about 200 pp.), \$1.00; The *Monograph* (about 500 pp.), \$4.00 a volume.

Science.—Founded in 1883; devoted to the advancement of science; edited by J. McK. Cattell, with an editorial committee, including N. L. Britton, H. F. Osborn, R. S. Woodward and others; New York: The Macmillan Co.; weekly, 15c.; per year (about 2000 pp.), \$5.00.

Transactions of the American Mathematical Society.—Founded in 1900; devoted primarily to research in pure and applied mathematics; the official organ of the Society for the publication of important papers read before it; three editors, including T. S. Fiske; New York, The Macmillan Co.; quarterly; per year (about 500 pp.), \$5.00.

American Journal of Archaeology.—Founded in 1885; official journal of the Archaeological Institute of America, publishing papers of the Institute and of the Schools at Athens and Rome and annual reports of these bodies, and issuing special bulletins; associate editors include J. R. Wheeler, New York, The Macmillan Co.; bi-monthly, \$1.00; per year, \$5.00.

American Journal of Physiology.—Founded in 1898; edited for the American Physiological Society; contains original contributions on purely physiological

subjects; seven editors, including R. H. Chittenden and F. S. Lee; Boston, Ginn & Co.; monthly; per year (about 500 pp.), \$5.00.

Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences.—Founded in 1824; official proceedings of the Academy of Sciences, including original contributions on all scientific subjects, minutes of meetings, etc.; editor, Gilbert van Ingen; published by the Academy; per volume (3 parts), \$3.00.

Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society.—Founded in 1891; containing historical and critical review of mathematical science, lists of new publications, notes on current events in the mathematical world and many short original articles; editors, F. N. Cole and others; New York, The Macmillan Co.; monthly, except July and August; per year (about 500 pp.), \$5.00.

Journal of Comparative Neurology.—Founded in 1891; devoted to the comparative study of the nervous system; includes original contributions, reviews and notices; associate editors include O. S. Strong, with collaboration of F. S. Lee and others; published at Granville, Ohio; quarterly; per year, \$3.50.

Journal of Experimental Medicine.—Founded in 1896; devoted to the interests of scientific medicine; associate editors include R. H. Chittenden and T. M. Prudden; New York, D. Appleton & Co.; per volume (6 parts, about 700 pp.), \$5.00.

V. STUDENT PUBLICATIONS AT COLUMBIA

The Columbia Spectator.—Changed in 1899 from a weekly to a semi-weekly newspaper; published each Tuesday and Friday throughout the college year; edited by a managing board of six, assisted by an associate staff, averaging fourteen in number; six pages; five cents a copy, three dollars a year.

The Columbia Literary Monthly.—Founded in 1893; a magazine exclusively literary, devoted chiefly to stories, verse, essays, editorials and book reviews; edited by a board, consisting generally of eight members, including a Barnard representative; monthly, November to June, forty pages; twenty cents a copy, one dollar and a half a year.

The Morningside.—Founded in 1896; an illustrated literary magazine, aiming chiefly to reflect the lighter and brighter side of Columbia life; edited by a board, averaging ten members, including a Barnard representative and an art editor; published every third week of the academic year; twenty pages; ten cents a copy, one dollar a year.

The Columbian.—The annual; a bound illustrated volume, containing statistics of athletics, fraternity membership, class achievements and other valuable information of student life in the University for the year just past; published the week before Christmas by a board of twelve editors from the junior class, six

elected from Columbia College and six from the Schools of Applied Science. The eleventh volume was published by the class of 1901, at one dollar and a half.

The Mortarboard.—An annual corresponding to the Columbian, but more literary in character, including, besides the history of the junior class, poems, stories and sketches, and other reading matter; published early in the second term by a board of about eight, elected from the junior class of Barnard College; price, one dollar.

The Senior Class-book.—A book privately printed by the senior class of Columbia College, through an editorial board, and distributed on class-day. Received by the class of 1899 and continued by the class of 1900 as the *Naughty-Naughtian*, which included, "besides the pictures and autobiographies of the members, several letters from the faculty, the president's address, the history, the prophecy, the valedictory, the yew tree oration and the statistics, together with other matter of interest to the class." The price of the two more recent senior class-books is approximately five dollars and a half.

VI. PUBLICATIONS BY OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

(ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DEPARTMENTS)

Anatomy

ROCKWELL, Dr. W. H., Jr. Notes on the brain and spinal cord (published privately). — Chemistry and physics (with Walton Martin). In Lea Bros. & Co's series of pocket text-books. — Physiology (with Howard Collins). In Lea Bros. & Co's series of pocket text-books.

BREWER, Dr. G. E. Some observations on modern cerebral surgery. *Medical News*, Dec. 23. — Some observations upon the surgical anatomy of the gall bladder and ducts, in Contributions to the science of medicine, by the pupils of Prof. William H. Welsh. — "Differential diagnosis in diseases of the gall bladder and ducts," in Mount Sinai Hospital reports (for 1900).

BLAKE, Dr. J. A. The roof and lateral recesses of the fourth ventricle, considered morphologically and embryologically. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, January; Vol. x., No. 1, 79-108, Pl. iv-x.

COLLINS, Dr. H. D. Physiology: a manual for students and practitioners (with W. H. Rockwell). Lea Bros. & Co. — Chapter on aseptic and antiseptic technique (with Chas. McBurney and F. R. Oastler), in The international text-book of surgery for 1899, i., 263-305.

Architecture

WARE, Prof. W. R. Competitions. Proceedings of the 33d annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, pp. 176-196. — The School of Architecture: its resources and methods. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, June; ii., 242-56.

HAMLIN, Prof. A. D. F. The fourteenth annual League Exhibition. Year-book of the Art Societies of New York (condensed from the *Architectural Review* of March, 1899). — The paradox of the Pantheon. *School of Mines Quarterly*, July, 1899; xx., 365-371; Jan., 1900; xxi., 170-182. — Historic ornament

(with Miss S. A. Walker), in High School Department academic syllabus of University of the State of New York. — The evolution of decorative motives. *The American Architect*, April 14; lxviii., 11-12. — Architecture and civic duty. *Public Improvements*, April 16; ii., 265-268. — Review of H. C. Butler's Scotland's ruined abbeys in *The American Historical Review*, April; v., 610-611.

Astronomy

REES, Prof. J. K. The variation of latitude at New York, and a determination of the constant of aberration, from observations at the Observatory of Columbia University. (Third paper, with Prof. Jacoby and Dr. H. S. Davis.) *Astronomical Journal*, no. 474, pp. 141-142. — The variation of latitude at New York, and a determination of the constant of aberration, from observations at the Observatory at Columbia University. (Illustrated.) *Popular Astronomy*, No. 74, pp. 1-7. — Abstract of the same paper was printed in the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*, for April, pp. 269-273. — Coming fall of meteors. *N. Y. Sun*, Oct. 15, 1899. — Report on November meteors to N. Y. Academy of Sciences. *Science*, Apr. 20, p. 624.

MITCHELL, Dr. S. A. The moon hoax. *Popular Astronomy*, May, 256-267. — Direct grating spectroscope. *Astrophysical Journal*, June; x., 29-40.

HILL, Dr. G. W. On the inequalities in the lunar theory strictly proportional to the solar eccentricity. *Astronomical Journal*, Vol. xx., pp. 115-124. — On the extension of Delaunay's method in the lunar theory to the general problem of planetary motion. *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society*, Vol. i., pp. 205-242.

Botany

UNDERWOOD, Prof. L. M. Moulds, mildews, and mushrooms: a guide to the systematic study of the fungi and Mycetoza and their literature. Henry Holt & Co. Pp. v., 236 and 10 plates. — Review of Parson's How to know the ferns. *Science*, 4 August; x., 150. — Review of the genera of ferns proposed prior to 1832. *Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club*, vi., 247-283. — Review of the species of *Lycopodium* of North America (with F. E. Lloyd). *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, April; xxvii., 147-168, plates 2-4. — Our native ferns and their allies. (Sixth edition, revised.) Henry Holt & Co. Pp. vi., 156. — The Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. *Science*, 21 July; x., 65-75. — Various articles in Bailey's *Cyclopedia of American horticulture*. — The Ellis collection of fungi, *four. N. Y. Botanical Garden*, March; i., 38-40.

RICHARDS, Dr. H. M. The effect of chemical irritation on the economic coefficient of sugar. *Bull. Torrey Botanical Club*, Sept.; 26; 463-479.

CURTISS, Dr. C. C. Turgidity in Mycelia. *Bulletin Torrey Botanical Club*, January; xxvii., 1-13.

HOWE, M. A. The Hepaticae and Anthocerotae of California. *Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club*, August; vii., 1-208, pl. 88-122.

Chemistry

MILLER, Dr. E. H. The calculations of analytical chemistry. The Macmillan Co. Pp. 183. — A preliminary study of the cobalti-cyanides (with J. A. Mathews). *Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.*, Vol. xxii., pp. 62-69. — Notes on the ferrocyanide titration of zinc (with E. J. Hall), *School of Mines Quarterly*, April, pp. 267-72. — Review of Furman's Practical assaying. *School of Mines Quarterly*, April; p. 296.

BOGERT, M. T. A new synthesis in the quiazoline group (with A. H. Gott-helf). *Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.*, xxii., 129-132. — Review of Jaubert's *Les Matières odorantes artificielles*. *Science*, N. S., xi., 710-711. — Review of Jaubert's *Produits aromatiques artificiels et naturels*. *Science*, N. S., xi.

- MATHEWS, Dr. J. A. Classification of the carbides: their modes of formation and reactions of decomposition. *Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, xxi., pp. 647-650. — A preliminary study of the cobalticyanides (with E. H. Miller). *Ibid.*, xxii., pp. 62-70. — Laboratory method for the continuous and uniform generation of acetylene, and for its purification. *Ibid.*, xxii., pp. 106-108. — The carbide of gold (with L. L. Watters). *Ibid.*, xxii., pp. 108-111. — Upon the cobalticyanide of bismuth. *Ibid.*, xxii., pp. 274-8.
- MORGAN, Dr. J. L. R. Three additions to the Kohlrausch-Ostwald conductivity method. *Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, Jan., p. 1. — A new interrupter for the Kohlrausch-Ostwald conductivity method. *Ibid.*, p. 26. — The specific gravity and electrical resistance of metallic tellurium (with Victor Lenher). *Ibid.*, p. 28. — The electrolytic deposition of brass. *Ibid.*, February, p. 93. — A new bridge arrangement for the determination of electromotive force by aid of the Lippmann electrometer. *Ibid.*, April, p. 202. — A method for the determination of electrical conductivity with direct current instruments (with W. L. Hildburgh). *Ibid.*, May, p. 304. — A chromium cell for the rectification of alternating currents (with W. A. Duff). *Ibid.*, June, p. 331.
- TUCKER, S. A. The experimental electric furnace. *American Electrician*, Sept.; Vol. xi., No. 9, pp. 408-409.
- WATTERS, L. L. The carbide of gold. *Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.*, Feb.; xxii., No. 2. — Etching on glass. *American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record*, Feb. 26. — Note on commentaries on Faust. *New York Times*, Feb. 10.
- LENHER, Dr. Victor. The specific gravity and electrical resistance of metallic tellurium (with J. L. R. Morgan). *Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, xxii., 28. — Some new tellurium compounds. *Ibid.*, xxii., 136. — On the decomposition of nickel carbonyl in solution (with H. A. Loos). *Ibid.*, xxii., 114. — A study on the metallic carbonyls and their decompositions (with H. A. Loos). *School of Mines Quarterly*, Jan. — The rare elements: a chapter in the mineral industry. Scientific Publishing Co.
- FISHER, Henry. On the separation and determination of arsenic and antimony in ores (with O. C. Beck). *School of Mines Quarterly*, July; xx., 372-377.
- SCHERR, E. W. Jr. Reduction-roasting: its value for arsenic-expulsion from copper ores and mattes. *School of Mines Quarterly*, Vol. xxi., No. 1, Nov.; also in abstract in *Jour. of Soc. of Chem. Industry*. Vol. xix., No. 2, Feb. 28.
- SHERMAN, Dr. H. C. On the elimination of nitrogen, sulphates and phosphates after the ingestion of proteid food (with P. B. Hawk). *Am. Jour. of Physiology*, May; iv., 25-49.

Comparative Literature

- WOODBERRY, Prof. G. E. Wild Eden. Macmillan Co. Pp. vi., 92. — Makers of literature. Macmillan Co. Pp. viii., 440. — Editor of National studies in American literature: Brook Farm, by Lindsay Swift.
- SPINGARN, Dr. J. E. A history of literary criticism in the Renaissance. The Macmillan Company. Pp. xii., 330. — Fin de siècle. *The Independent*, l., 1338. — Penitential hymn. *The Cosmopolitan*, July. — To my brother on his twelfth birthday. *East and West*, November; i., 8-10. — New York. *East and West*, January; i., 90.
- UNDERHILL, Dr. J. G. Spanish literature in the England of the Tudors. The Macmillan Company. Pp. x., 438.

Dermatology

- JACKSON, Dr. G. T. Some directions as to the care of the hair. *Medical News*, March 24; lxxvi., 444. — The management of the hair during fevers. *N. Y. Medical Journal*, May 5; lxxi., 686.

Diseases of Children.

JACOBI, Dr. Abraham. Amerikanische Briefe. *Deutsche Med. Woch.*, 1899, No. 49, No. 52; 1900, No. 9, No. 22. — Functional cardiac murmurs. *Trans. Amer. Climatol. Assoc.*, 1899. — Fever and fever remedies. *Albany Med. Annals*, May, 1900; *Trans. Med. Soc. State of New York*. — Typhoid fever in the young. *Pediatrics*, Vol. viii., No. 12; *Trans. N. Y. State Med. Assoc.*, 1900 — Functional and organic heart murmurs in infancy and childhood (President's Address). *Med. News*, May 12, *Trans. Amer. Climatol. Assoc.*, 1900. — "Autointoxication," in Tyle's Cyclopedia of medicine, 1900.

HUBER, Dr. Francis. Post laryngeal suppuration. *Pediatrics*, Vol. viii., No. 3, p. 117. — Teratoma of sacrum and coccyx. *Archives of Pediatrics*, Vol. xvi., p. 16. — Hemiatrophia facialis. *Ibid*, No. 11, p. 89. — Polyuria and incontinence; symptoms of adenoids. *Ibid*, No. 4. — Umbilical hernia. *Pediatrics*, Vol. vii., No. 5, p. 207. — Diphtheritic paralysis. *Ibid*, No. 11. — Vulvo-vaginal catarrh. *Ibid*. — Lateral pharyngeal abscess following tonsillotomy. *Ibid*, Vol. viii., No. 6. — Night terrors. *Ibid*, Vol. ix., No. 7. — Incontinence of urine. *Trans Am. Ped. Soc.*, Vol. xi., pp. 163-170. — Infantile scurvy, mild type. *Ibid*, pp. 215-218. — Naso-pharyngeal diseases in pediatric practice, in the Jacobi Festschrift, pp. 170-181.

Economics and Social Science

MAYO-SMITH, Prof. Richmond. Statistics and economics. Part II. of Science of statistics. Col. Univ. Press, pp. 467. — Prices and individual welfare. *Pol. Science Quart.* March; xv., 14-36. — Money and prices. *Ibid*, June; xv., 196-216. — Various articles in Falgrave's Dict. of polit. economy, Vol. III. — Machinery and labor. *The Independent*, April 21. — Review of Hand and machine labor. *Pol. Science Quart.*, March; xv., 153-155. — Review of Kinder's Effects of monetary changes. *Ibid*, June; xv., 350-355.

SELIGMAN, Prof. E. R. A. Essays in taxation. (3rd ed.) Columbia University Press, pp. x., 434. — The franchise tax law in New York. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. August; xiii., 445-452. — Die Einkommensteuer in den Vereinigten Staaten. *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften*, 2nd ed., iii. — The need of revising New York tax laws. *The Times*, Jan. 13. — Features of the mortgage tax bill. *The Times*, Feb. 3; reprinted as a pamphlet by the New York Senate committee. — Review of Espinas' Histoire des doctrines économiques, Nys' Recherches sur l'histoire de l'économie politique and Rambaud's Histoire des doctrines économiques. *Political Science Quarterly*, Sept.; xiv., 539-541. — Review of Hull's Economic writings of Sir William Petty. *Ibid*, Dec.; xiv., 720-721. — Review of Ireland's Tropical colonization. *Ibid*, Mar.; xv., 141-143.

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CLARK, Prof. J. B. The Trust Conference at Chicago. *The Independent*, Sept. 28. — The necessity for suppressing monopolies, while retaining trusts, in Report of the Chicago Conference on Trusts, issued by the Civic Federation of Chicago, 404-409. — Disarming the trusts. *Atlantic Monthly*, Jan.; xxxv., 47-53. — The distribution of wealth. The Macmillan Co. Pp. liv., 445. — Trusts. *Political Science Quarterly*, June; xv., 181-95.

DAY, A. M. Review of Wyckoff's The workers. *Polit. Sci. Quart.*, Dec.; xiv., 699-702. — Review of Gidding's Democracy and empire. *Book Reviews*, Feb.;

viii., 45-9. Assistant editor of *Polit. Sci. Quart.* and COLUMBIA UNIV. QUART.

Engineering—Civil

BURR, Prof. W. H. Long span bridges. *Proceedings of the Engineer's Club of Philadelphia*, Dec., 1899; pp. 304-324. — Memoir on a design for the Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington, D. C. H. R. Doc., No. 578, 56th Congress, 1st Session. — Railroad engineering at Columbia University. *Railroad Gazette*, May 11; xxxii., 297. — Letter on present and future conditions of New York State Canals. *Proceedings of Committee on New York State Canals*, pp. 139-149, July.

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CROCKER, Prof. F. B. Electric lighting. Vol. I. (3d edit.) D. Van Nostrand Co. Pp. viii., 444. — Electrical notes in Japan and China. *Electrical World*, May, June and July; xxxiii., 649-51, 702-4, 750-2, 842-3, 876-7, xxiv., 10-11, 53-4. — Report of committee on standardization. *Transactions American Institute of Electrical Engineers*, July; xvi., pp. 20. — Principles of alternating current distribution. *School of Mines Quarterly*, January; xxi., 93-112.

SEVER, G. F. Engineering tests on direct current electrical machinery, with preliminary tests on the properties of conductors. *School of Mines Quarterly*, Vol. xxi., Nos. 2 and 3; reprinted in pamphlet form, pp. 44. — Power consumption and operative costs of automobile delivery wagons. *Electrical Review*, March 28; Vol. xxxvi., No. 13; pp. 307-308.

TOWNSEND, Fitzhugh. A new method of tracing alternating current curves. *Trans. American Inst. of Elec. Eng.*, Jan., pp. 10. — Eddy current losses in transformers. — *Ibid.*, May, 1900; pp. 12.

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COSTER, E. L. Locomotive instruction in technical schools. *Amer. Eng. and R. R. Jour.*, December; lxxiii., 379-80. — The cost of American locomotives. *The Engineer* (London), January 12; lxxxix., 47.

English

CARPENTER, Prof. G. R. Elements of rhetoric and English composition (First high school course). The Macmillan Co. Pp. x., 254. — English literature. By Stopford Brooke, M. A. With chapters on English literature (1832-1892) and on American literature, by George R. Carpenter. The Macmillan Co. Pp. 358. — A translation of Giovanni Boccaccio's Life of Dante, with an introduction and a note on the portraits of Dante. The Grolier Club of the City of New York. Pp. 186.

MATTHEWS, Prof. Brander. A confident to-morrow: a novel of New York. Harper & Brothers. Pp. 300. Also in *Harper's Basar*, July to October, 1899. — The action and the word: a novel of New York. Harper & Brothers. Pp. 261. Also in *Harper's Weekly*, February to April, 1900; xlv. — Editor of Ballads of books (new edition). Dodd, Mead & Co. Pp. xiv., 174, 1899. — Alphonse Daudet: a biographical criticism. Pp. vii.-xlii. of Vol. I. of Champrosay edition of Daudet's works. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. — Guy de Maupassant. *Chicago Record*, August 24. — Victorien Sardou. *Chicago Record*, September 14-25. — On an errand of mercy. *Harper's Magazine*, September; xcix., 625-630. — The study of fiction. *The Cosmopolitan*, September; xxvii., 537-544. — In the small hours. *Scribner's Magazine*, October; xxvi., 502-505. — Unwritten books. *The Bookman*, February; x., 535-537. — The French drama at the end of the century. *International*

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ODELL, Dr. G. C. D. Editor of Shakspeare's *Julius Caesar* (Longmans' English classics). Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. liv., 154.

Geology

JULIEN, Dr. A. A. On a felspar from the Calumet Mine, Michigan. *Annals N. Y. Academy of Sciences*, May; xii., 649-653.

HOLLOCK, Dr. C. A. Some features of the drift on Staten Island, N. Y. *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, July; xii., 91-102, pl. 1. — The later extinct floras of North America: a posthumous work by John Strong Newberry, edited by Arthur Hollick. *Monog. U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1899; xxxv., pp. 295, pls. 68, 4to., cloth. — Notes on deep wells at Princess Bay and Huguenot. *Proc. Nat. Sci. Assn. Staten Island*, June, 1899; vii., 19. — Notes on the geology and botany of the Fox Hills golf links. *Ibid.*, Sept.; vii., 20-22. — A quaternary lake deposit in the Moravian cemetery. *Ibid.*, Oct.; vii., 24-25. — Geological notes. *Ibid.*, Jan.; vii., 30-32. — Further notes on the quaternary lake deposit in Moravian cemetery. *Ibid.*, Feb.; vii., 33, 34. — The relation between forestry and geology in New Jersey. (Second report of progress.) *Ann. Rept. State Geologist of N. J. for 1898 [1899] Administrative Report*, xxviii., xxxix. — Report on papers read at the Columbus, Ohio, meeting of Section E: Geology and Geography, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. *Science*, Oct.; x., 487-491. — A report on a collection of fossil plants from northwestern Louisiana. *Geol. Surv. La. Rept. 1899 [1900]*, 276-288; pls. xxxii.-xlvi. — Review of David White's Fossil flora of the lower coal measures of Missouri. *Science*, June 1; xi., 860, 861. — Review of R. Zeiller's *Élément de paléobotanique*. *School of Mines Quarterly*, April; xxi., 298.

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UNIVERSITY STATISTICS

DEGREES CONFERRED

	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-00
Bachelor of Arts	54	57	45	59	81
Bachelor of Arts from Barnard College	18	21	22	21	38
Bachelor of Laws	52	72	84	92	87
Doctor of Medicine*	234	40	145	140	172
Engineer of Mines	12	7	19	8	11
Civil Engineer	9	15	21	14	5
Electrical Engineer	15	27	25	25	21
Metallurgical Engineer	1	0	2	1	0
Bachelor of Science	0	12	20	20	19
Bachelor of Philosophy	21	1	0	0	0
Master of Arts	55	62	86	83	107
Doctor of Philosophy	10	16	22	34	21
Honorary Degrees	2	1	4	5	9
	<u>483</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>571</u>

SUMMARY OF OFFICERS

	1898-99	1899-00
Professors	70	73
Adjunct and Associate Professors	14	14
Clinical Professors and Lecturers	15	15
Demonstrators	3	3
Assistant Demonstrators	9	10
Instructors	54	57
Tutors	32	32
Assistants	51	51
Curators	3	3
Lecturers	25	21
Clinical Assistants	63	71
OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION	<u>339</u>	<u>350</u>
OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION	20	12
EMERITUS OFFICERS	12	13
TOTAL	<u>371</u>	<u>384</u>

* The variation in the number of graduates from the College of Physicians and Surgeons is due to the transition from the three years' to the four years' course.

THIS table shows the number of students registered during the academic year 1899-1900, as compared with the number registered for the year 1898-9. The net gain now appears to be 386. The undergraduate schools have gained 111 and the non-professional graduate schools 64, while the professional schools have gained 211.

The table also shows, in an imperfect way, the number of persons who have been directly concerned with the work of the University.

Registration at Columbia, 1898-9 and 1899-1900	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Specials	Graduates	Total 1899-1900	Total, 1898-9	Gain
Columbia College	119	112	86	93	55		465	403	62
Barnard College (undergraduates)	54	37	40	40	80		251	202	49
Total undergraduates							716	605	111
Faculties of Philosophy, Political Science and Pure Science							329	271	58
Barnard College (graduates)							82	76	6
Total non-professional graduate students † }							411	347	64
Faculty of Applied Science	135	116	126	60	50	4	491	459	32
Faculty of Law	167	113	99		1		380	349	31
Faculty of Medicine	222	158	157	172	78		787	726	61
Teachers College							384	297	87
Total professional students							2042	1831	211
Total students in University							3160	2783	386
Auditors							31	29	
Extension students, Teachers College							751	1252	
Officers							384	371	
Grand Total							4335		

* From some points of view the (109) graduate students in the Schools of Applied Science and in Teachers College are "non-professional."

† Extension students in Teachers College are required to do the full amount of work of the regular courses and are subject to the same examinations.

‡ Not including some 50 teachers and (567) pupils in the Horace Mann School and (59) pupils in the Experimental School of Teachers College.

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